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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Scarcity of Skilled Labor In Land of Jobless Plenty Looms to Plague Recovery

Lack of Trained Men Felt Especially in Steel and Auto Industries

Unaffects Farmers

Curtailing of Apprentices in Past Few Years Held Largely Responsible

Government "relief" as a means of offsetting unemployment has brought social, economic and political changes in the United States of the first magnitude. A Monitor staff correspondent, touring states most vitally affected, presents a picture of the relief situation. His firsthand reports are presented as an objective supplement to political and other discussions of the relief situation. The first article appeared Aug. 15. The second follows.

Artisanship Through Training

By Bertram Fowler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22—Out of the jumble of figures on relief and unemployment in Ohio and Indiana, there appears the amazing fact of a shortage in skilled labor.

This situation, in the face of grave general unemployment, is due, in no small measure, to abandonment during the depression, of many of the apprenticeship and training methods upon which industries depended for the development of skilled employees.

It is true that the lack of skilled help applies to specialized manufactures—mainly the motorcar industry. But there is in the situation a distinct challenge to American industry which throws an important light on a little appreciated phase of the relief problem.

Facts Are Astonishing

The Indiana State Re-employment office in Indianapolis when asked about actual unemployment conditions declared that among the bulk of the unemployed, the mass of unskilled workers, there was little change. But, they add, they can't supply the demand for skilled workers.

It is difficult to understand such a statement in the face of the unemployment figures. But the specific cases are there. There is, for instance, a demand for crane operators. And there are few crane operators to be had. A contractor wanted a crew of cement finishers. The need was critical. But no cement finishers were to be found when needed. Skilled workers had to be borrowed from another job for a limited time.

Through Ohio the fires of the steel mills smudge the sky. Steel companies with a growing demand for steel are finding it difficult to get skilled steel workers. Over in Indiana the steeel mills give way to the metal trades.

Feeds Automobile Plants

Indiana stands between the big steel areas and the automobile plants of her own. In addition, there are many factories which manufacture parts and accessories for the big Detroit plants. One of these plants wanted 100 die makers. They were able to find only a small percentage of that number.

The State Re-employment office daily receives calls for all types of machinists, die makers, tool makers, metal workers. And they can't begin to furnish the men wanted. Yet outside, the lines of unemployed are standing, wanting work, being forced to accept relief. Behind it all is one of the most interesting stories that American industry has yet had to tell.

The fault can be traced directly to industry itself. For, prior to the years of the depression, the big

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Mexico Expects To Meet Payments On Foreign Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 22—A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and attributed to the President states that Mexico has full intention of paying all her debts and obligations but at this moment finds the nation unable to do so.

When conditions improve as brought about by continued rises in silver or the opening up new mining districts, the Government will be the first to reopen discussion concerning payments of foreign debts.

The statement, which came suddenly following a complete denial that the foreign debt was being discussed with anyone, brought no answer from George Rublee, American lawyer and economist and former adviser to Dwight Morrow. Mr. Rublee, who refused to comment, could not say when he plans to return to New York.

Mr. Rublee, according to reliable reports, came here with his new law associate, J. G. Laylin, former Assistant General Counsel to Treasury Department in Washington, to seek a new agreement with the Mexican Government for the International Bankers Committee, which, headed by Thomas W. Lamont, represents the majority of the 400,000 holders of Mexican bonds now in default. According to trustworthy sources, Mr. Rublee was given little encouragement by Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez, who said that the committee must first return sums paid it since 1922 approximating $7,500,000, which have been subject of litigation in New York.

Local Labor Sees Ready-Made Home Making New Jobs

Elimination of Factory 'Speed Crews' Ends Unions' Hesitation

Building trades labor breathed easier today as it saw the threat to construct prefabricated houses by "direct-from-factory speed crews" dissipated by the actual erection of three such houses in Cambridge by local union labor.

Seen as the hope of the building industry, prefabricated housing had heretofore been only half-heartedly accepted by building labor. Labor felt the speed crews would keep union-building laborers on the sidelines.

But the test case of the erection of the prefabricated village on the Cambridge bank of the Charles is resulting in an about-face in labor's attitude.

The union laborers and contractors who set up these houses over a three-week period today offered their opinion that the building-trades industry, as well as the prospective home owner, will stand to benefit by the entrance of the "easy-payment" prefabricated home on the market.

Job Lasts as Long

Labor's second major criticism of the prefabricated house—that the houses are erected in such a short time that the construction of a regular house in three to five months would be more profitable, was also answered.

John Smith, a union painter, who has been employed for the past three weeks in setting up the R. H. White Company village, said there was little difference in the time spent on a regular house and a prefabricated house, for the majority of the workers.

"The paper hangers, electricians, steam fitters, landscapes, and painters, all spend approximately the same time in full employment on one of these prefabricated houses as we would in the erection of a regular home," he said.

It was also pointed out by Earl Elwyn Smith, Boston contractor for the painting and wall papering of the village, that labor actually profited handsomely in speed construction.

Increased Production Helps

"Labor is paid time and a half and double time when it becomes necessary to finish a house in overtime work," he said.

John Arthur Olson, vice-president in charge of production of American Houses Inc., which erected the village, maintained when he was here for the opening that carpenters and other laborers, who might appear on the surface to lose time, will profit by increased production of and demand for the houses.

"When the easy payment plan and the cost of the houses—now $5000 to $15,000—are perfected and reduced more houses undoubtedly will be demanded, thus increasing the demand for labor," he said.

Although the prefabricated housing plans have already been launched and the horizon looms brightly, both labor and the housing officials point to future benefits rather than a quick remedy for the slacking building trades industry. The prefabricated housing industry is ready to begin production as soon as the public demands it, officials declare. When that time comes consumer and labor alike will benefit, they insist.

"The sections of the country that demand these houses first will be the only ones to receive them except in special cases until the production is

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Mill Men Face Fresh Crisis In Textile Report

Wage Cuts, Liquidation or Moving South Only Roads Left Open, They Say

Labor Opposes Each

New England today unhappily contemplated a variety of freely made predictions for an early end of its historic and very important textile industry. In the wake of the issuance by Congress of the President's Cabinet committee report on the national textile crisis most of this section's mill owners could today see but three immediate avenues for the local industry to follow:

1. To cut New England wages to the southern level.
2. To liquidate the local industry and retire from business.
3. To move to the South.

The report was long eagerly awaited by this section, but came as a distinct disappointment when issued yesterday. It only casually alluded to the differences in North and South wage levels—considered by New England as being its chief present difficulty—and advised continuance of the processing tax, an impost which has met with bitter opposition here.

Labor Thinks Otherwise

Organized labor, through its spokesmen, was a little more hopeful than the mill owners. It saw no escape in any of three alternatives and while it could not definitely suggest a sure way out of the dilemma it felt sure a way would be found. That cutting wages or moving to the South would not remedy matters was labor's firmest conviction.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the powerful United Textile Workers Union and probably the leading textile labor spokesman in the country, flatly declared in Providence today that labor will not accept wage cuts in the North.

Dexter Stevens, vice-president of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said that this section will be forced to "work out its own salvation in its own way." This was immediately taken to infer that northern mill owners will drop wages and attempt to compete with southern rivals on an even basis.

Presages a Clash

These two opposite views if carried through could only mean that New England would be plunged into serious strikes. This conclusion was expressed by Frank W. Dunham, manager of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce and head of a committee chosen by New England business groups to probe the status of the industry.

He asserted that he didn't believe industry could drop wages. Strikes of such a nature would result, he believes, that liquidation or removal would be compulsory.

Whether it would do New England cotton makers any good to move to the South was a question in the thought of Mr. Riviere. New England industry would move because the southern wage scales are said to be about 20 per cent less than northern levels.

Behind this difference is the fact that New England's longer established industry has given union organizers more time to complete a

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Political Expediency Say Textile Leaders

POLITICAL expediency was blamed by New England textile leaders today for the aggravation in the crisis thrust upon them with issuance of the unfavorable cabinet committee report.

Said James Walsh, head of Boston's Chamber of Commerce Industrial Bureau: "If the Federal Government had stayed out of the industry, . . . the mess would never have occurred."

Said Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association: "The committee's report makes the New England struggle of the past few years wasted effort."

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, Aug. 22

Italo-Ethiopian—British Cabinet Maps Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Behind closed doors, Britain's Cabinet today began to chart a course through Europe's most troubled diplomatic seas since 1914. From scattered points in the Empire come pledges of support in the event Italo-Ethiopian hostilities begin and menace British interests.

First reports of decisions reached after five hours of discussion: To remain in closest touch and co-operation with France; to continue diplomatic efforts for settlement before the League Council meets; not to rescind temporary arms embargo against Ethiopia and Italy; and to back the League in line with recent British policy.

Informed opinion reflects a move against League use of sanctions—economic or military—that would tend to leave Britain facing Italy almost alone. Downing Street is especially solicitous to have French backing in any joint move.

Washington's revival of neutrality legislation is welcomed here. Its passage would forward the backing of sanctions by Britain, since the hoary dread of complications with American shipping would be largely removed.

Rome: Conciliation with England is generally the tone of Italy's press, as possible serious complications loom. This attitude contrasts with the vituperative attacks on Britain during her attempted peace-making between Rome and Addis Ababa.

An exception to the general tone is a warning in the Giornale d'Italia that sanctions mean war. Talk of closing the Suez Canal is especially criticized, according to the Associated Press.

Italian press warns on sanctions: Page 1.

Neutrality—President Asks Discretionary Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt today threw his powerful support behind the drive for neutrality legislation before adjournment. He instructed the House Foreign Affairs Committee to report out a bill. The Senate resolution that revived neutrality appears in line for substantial modification, while its purpose of safeguarding American neutrality in the event of an Italo-Ethiopian war moves toward realization.

The President is not satisfied with the Senate resolution. He objects to its mandatory provision. Discretion is needed to distinguish between aggressor and aggressed, he holds. Otherwise arms embargoes—as in the case of Italy and Ethiopia—may work to the disadvantage of the weaker side.

Prospects in House: Page 1.

WPA—Grants $2,500,000 to New York Library

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Public Library has received a WPA grant of $2,500,000 for improvements and repairs to the central building and branches. Harry M. Lydenberg, director, announces construction of six additions to branches; repair and renovation of the 58 branch libraries in Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond; and installation of stages in the auditoriums of four branches, in constant demand by little theater groups.

Comintern—Stalin Accepts Presidium Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Joseph Stalin has again accepted a position on the Comintern's presidium. Others elected by the plenum executive committee yesterday include the American Communist, William Foster, and the Englishman, Harry Pollitt. The American, Earl Browder, was elected merely as candidate to the presidium. George Dimitroff, Bulgarian, now a Soviet citizen living in Moscow, becomes general secretary of the Comintern.

Poland retaliated promptly to Moscow's expulsion of Jan Otmar Berson, Polish correspondent. Official press relations were broken by cancellation of residence permit for the Tass (Soviet) correspondent in Warsaw. Joseph Kovalsky, who also served the official government newspaper Izvestia, is here in Moscow on vacation and will not be permitted to return.

Karl Radek, Soviet spokesman, protests Warsaw's action. Mr. Berson, he says, was subverting good relations between the countries, while Mr. Kovalsky was cementing them.

Veterans—French Visitors Received in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Legionnaires today welcomed a delegation of 315 French war veterans on their second good-will visit to the United States. Accompanied by wives and sisters, they arrived here from Niagara Falls and Montreal. A platoon of marines at Grand Central Station saluted them. Mayor LaGuardia is to receive them this afternoon at City Hall.

Zionists—Palestine Reported Advancing

LUCERNE, Switz. (AP)—Zionists in Palestine have a hopeful future, but there is also a need for caution, Dr. Arthur Ruppin told the Zionist Congress today. He reviewed "25 years of Zionist colonization," with its

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Car Insurance Rise for 1936 Is Announced

Removal of Guest Clause Keeps Increase Down in Massachusetts

It's Raining—

Boston today also sees Rotch plead for more proposals for WPA projects as deadline approaches—Mansfield offer prize for neighborhood having cleanest streets—Dolan appointment stir calm as job is clarified.

Car Rates—Increase Announced by DeCelles

Rise of from 2½ to 5 per cent in compulsory automobile insurance for next year was announced by Francis J. DeCelles, state insurance commissioner, today.

The number of rate zones, he disclosed, will be cut from 21 to 10. This means a general changing of rates in all parts of the State, he said.

The only reason rates are not even more substantially increased, it was learned, was because of the legislative action during the summer of removing the so-called "guest clause" in the insurance law. This permits motorists to take out insurance which does not cover damages for injuries experienced by guest riders.

The complete scale of rates will be officially announced, Commissioner DeCelles said, on Sept. 15.

It's Raining

Just before 2 o'clock this afternoon the wind shifted around and rain began to fall. It started mildly but by 2:05 had reached extended proportions.

It was the first measurable rain in Boston since Aug. 5, the Weather Bureau said. Farmers hoped it would give the surface water needed for crops, likewise did home owners and golfers hope it would give new vitality to lawns and greenswards which have become parched. Since June 20 only 1¼ inches of rain has fallen. This is 20 per cent below normal, according to the Weather Bureau.

The rain came when the wind turned around to the northeast. It will continue . . . just as long as the wind keeps coming from the northeast. Old sailormen say a storm from the northeast lasts three days.

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Resisters of War

By a Staff Artist THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stanley Baldwin (Top)
British Prime Minister, Who Has Hurried Back to London to Preside at Extraordinary Meeting of the Cabinet

Samuel D. McReynolds (Below)
Chairman of House Foreign Affairs Committee, Called Into Consultation on Neutrality Legislation

President Turns Every Stone For Ending Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — As Congress reached the decisive point in the drive toward adjournment and completion of the Administration's "must" program of legislation today, President Roosevelt mobilized all the influence at his command and threw it behind his leaders in a supreme effort to secure a speedy culmination of the historic session.

Two bitterly contested measures—

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Constitution: Offered to Scouts As Guide by President; Used By Lawyers to Test His New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—President Roosevelt last night called upon the Boy Scouts of America to lead lives of co-operation under the Constitution. His references to that document—the first since his famous press conferences arguing the need for a constitutional amendment—coincide with organization by the American Liberty League of a legal syndicate against the constitutionality of the New Deal.

The President's remarks, over a National radio hookup, were in lieu of a review and party on the White House lawn for the scores of thousands of Scouts from the United States and 27 other nations who were coming here for their annual jamboree, but were prevented by its cancellation. He expressed the keen hope that another Washington jamboree would be organized at an early date.

"We are bound together in a democracy operating under a Constitution," said the President, "whose purpose was and is 'to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.'

The Habit of Service

"The success of that constitution is dependent on the attitude of mind and the degree of the spirit of unselfish co-operation that can be developed in individuals. Scouting is essentially and clearly a program for the development of that unselfish, co-operative attitude of mind. Scouting revolves around, not the theory of service to others, but the habit of service to others

"Scouting makes the individual boy conscious of his obligation to his patrol, to his troop, to his community, to his state and to his nation."

The American Liberty League's panel of lawyers, numbering more than 50, will make its first report early in September. It is a foregone conclusion that a sharp decision on the unconstitutionality of most New Deal measures will result. The question of need for constitutional change will not be considered, nor the social or economic advisability of specific legislation.

Members of the panel include James M. Beck, former Representative from Pennsylvania; Frederick R. Coudert Jr., New York; John W. Davis; Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts; Frank J. Hogan, famous Washington trial lawyer; Forney Johnson of Birmingham, Ala.; David I. Reed, former Pennsylvania senator; George W. Wickersham, New York, and George Roberts, law partner of Henry L. Stimson.

Washington Not Impressed

While nobody would criticize the legal impartiality of these eminent lawyers, Washington observers are not much impressed with the effectiveness of this American Liberty League plan. It is recognized that numbers of the lawyers mentioned are bitter and heavily committed political opponents of President Roosevelt.

Others of them have already taken large fees from various enterprises—mostly utility firms—and have thereupon turned in adverse decisions on the constitutionality of New Deal measures. One such instance, that of John W. Davis, was brought out only yesterday. George Roberts has handed in a decision on the utilities bill, while retained by the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation. Forney Johnson is perhaps the best-known utility lawyer in the nation, constantly opposing most forms of public regulation. So it goes down the league's list.

Education Pays in Denver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 22—It may be true that the three R's have a definite relation to intellectual learning, but now the three E's—employment, earnings and education—have been found to have a real bearing on each other.

Such is the substance of a report entitled "Employment and Earnings of Denver's Heads of Families by Industrial Divisions," compiled by the bureau of business and social research of the University of Denver. The compilation of the report was begun as a CWA project and finished under FERA assistance.

Beginning in 1929 and covering five full years through 1933, reputed to be the crucial depression years, a house-to-house canvass of the entire city was made and extensive data was obtained concerning 62,829 heads of families here.

The items of information recorded include employment and earnings during the depression, scholastic training, age, kind of work usually engaged in, and the location or address of residence.

Of the six industrial divisions which appear to be most important numerically in Denver—trade, finance and service, transportation, manufacturing, construction and government—the report reveals that the construction workers were the hardest hit of any occupation during the depression.

During the five years of 1929 to 1933 the construction group recorded a drop in employment from 77.3 per cent to 35.7 per cent. Government employment for this period dropped only 1.8 per cent from 95.1 t 93.3 per cent.

Contrary to the belief that younger men suffered most from the depression, the report found that the lower age groups experienced less difficulty in finding employment than the higher. Men from 20 to 29 years dropped only 14.9 per cent in employment, compared to 27.9 per cent for those over 70.

Roosevelt Opposes Mandatory Decree On Arms Embargo

British Cabinet Decides to Co-operate With French on Africa

Embargo Maintained Against Both Nations

Seeks Right to Decide Which Belligerent Is the Aggressor

House Bill Carries Ban on War Credit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22—Hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute are just a shade brighter again, the Monitor understands, as a result of today's momentous British Cabinet meeting in special session here.

After five hours of discussion the meeting concluded this evening with a strong endorsement by the whole Cabinet of the British Government's intention to remain in closest touch and co-operation with the French Government and the decision that the two Governments shall continue until the meeting of the League Council to explore with the Italian Government, through diplomatic channels, the possibility of finding a peaceful settlement.

Embargo Continues

In view of these explorations, the Cabinet decided not to rescind its recent decision temporarily to withhold licenses for the export of British arms to both Ethiopia and Italy. It is emphasized, however, that this does not necessarily mean the restriction will be maintained until the Council meets Sept. 4 and in the meantime the matter will be under constant consideration here.

Finally, it is understood the Cabinet reaffirmed its policy toward the League already announced on several occasions lately by British Government spokesmen. In that connection the statement by Sir Samuel Hoare made in the Commons, Aug. 1, is recalled.

World Watching

It is felt here that the whole world is looking to what Great Britain will do. For Britain's attitude at the coming League Council, Sept. 4, will give the lead to 59 government members of the League—and particularly to France.

Yesterday's exceptionally wide consultations and soundings with Opposition leaders and Britain's elder statesmen were not only for the purpose of putting the latest developments before them, but also to find out how much support the Government can expect for a firm League policy.

Meanwhile, a certain amount of emphasis is being laid on the fact discussed today that Mr. Ray Atherton, United States Chargé d'Affaires here, has lately paid a visit to the Foreign Office.

U. S. Neutrality Pleases

It is realized that this is but part of the British normal policy to keep the United States informed on every development of a dispute. At the same time encouragement to deal firmly with an "aggressor" is strengthened by the report of pending American legislation on the question of neutrality. The Foreign Relations Committee's resolution, it is believed here, would considerably help to clear the way for League action and remove the bogey of the British fleet coming into conflict with American ships, were "sanctions" applied.

In this connection it is specially recalled that Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa recently declared economic sanctions should not be applied "unless countries not in the League, like America and Germany, fall into line. Otherwise, it would mean that those applying them would simply be penalizing themselves and their nationals while others go off with the loot."

Minor Sanctions

Meanwhile, Sir Thomas Holland, Principal of Edinburgh University, makes the interesting suggestion that if the Kellogg pacters and not League members only were now ready to refuse to supply Italy with rubber, chrome, coal, iron, nickel, manganese, mica, petroleum, tin and tungsten Italy's highly developed mechanical industries "could be paralyzed in a few weeks"—without application of the extremism of Article XVI of the Covenant. Italy,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The House committee appointed a subcommittee, and it went to work apparently on a compromise. The most likely way out was believed to be a short-term resolution, placing mandatory embargo in the hands of President Roosevelt against Italy and Ethiopia, and expiring shortly after the reconvening of Congress.

Meantime, a hurry order went out from the White House today to get Senator Pittman for lunch, and upon that occasion the President apparently sought to impress upon the nominal author of the Senate bill the extreme unwillingness of the Administration to accept mandatory embargo authority against all belligerents.

House Action Next

The next major stage in the neutrality fight is passage of the measure in the House. This accomplished, House and Senate must appoint conferees to adjust the two measures. They are diametrically opposed on the one crucial point—mandatory or permissive—but alike in most other respects. The House version was drafted, however, to add embargo authority against loans, which had been omitted from the Pittman resolution in the Senate.

If agreement on some compromise can be reached in the Senate-House conference, then it is almost certain to be approved by both bodies, and the President will have authority to face the storm clouds rising from Europe at the very moment Congress prepares to go home.

If agreement cannot be reached in conference, there is the possibility that some new interim resolution can be carried, giving the President authority to embargo arms in the period elapsing before Congress meets next January, and specifically limited to Italy and Ethiopia. Other similar compromises are available.

Called at White House

If President Roosevelt and the State Department are determined on permissive legislation, the Senate leaders and many members of the House are equally adamantine for mandatory power alone. Senators were openly canvassing among House members last night, and they already had an aroused group of House "liberals," among them the nine who called on the President yesterday and urged their strong support of mandatory legislation.

This group fully recognizes that mandatory legislation is rigid, and might work an injustice against an aggressed nation. But they declare that a firm policy laid down in advance cannot get the nation into war, since it would be directed against all powers instead of against any one or group specifically. A flexible policy, under which the Chief Executive could choose between belligerents, they conceive to be tantamount to declaring war against one side.

Move for Sanctions

They are convinced that the President, together with Norman H. Davis, is working to put the United States behind a League sanctions movement against a declared aggressor, and they object to such co-operation.

This is the view of part of the extreme isolationists—the others oppose any legislation whatever, and

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Boston Day . . . Car Rates, Rain, Cote, WPA . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

But even the Weather Bureau today wouldn't hazard a guess on how long the rain would continue.

Cote—Name Approved By Executive Council

Edmund Cote's appointment to serve as chairman of the Fall River Finance Commission was today approved by the Governor's Council. The vote was 5 to 3. One Republican, Joshua Arthur Baker of Pittsfield, voted with Democratic councillors to give the majority. Mr. Cote, himself a councillor, did not vote.

When this action was taken, Governor Curley had virtually completed the coup d'état which he launched at 4:30 in the morning a week ago just a few minutes after the Legislature had prorogued for the year. At that time he nominated Mr. Cote for the position.

By removing Mr. Cote, a Republican, and substituting a Democrat, the Governor gained control of the body which confirms appointments of the Governor. He can now proceed with expected plans to remove several heads of state departments and replace them with Democrats.

In his new position Mr. Cote will receive a salary of $5000 yearly. As a councillor he was paid $1000 a year.

[*How Governor Curley becomes virtual political dictator of Massachusetts is explained on page 3.*]

WPA—Delay on Plans Keeps Up Relief Rolls

President Roosevet's efforts to end direct relief were not sailing so smoothly in Massachusetts today.

This became known when Arthur G. Rotch, state head for both the ERA and WPA, expressed the hope that he might have at least 5000 applications for the new WPA projects by the last of October. To date, he admitted, he has but 611 such applications on hand.

The WPA projects are designed to take people off the direct relief rolls and give them work at wages just below the prevailing scales for their particular trade. The hitch is two-fold, it was learned today.

First, Mr. Rotch said, the new plan calls for expenditures by cities and towns for tools and equipment. Apparently these municipalities have not the money or do not care to spend it. This situation led some observers to wonder if the plan might not have to be revised. Allowances for tools and wages equal to prevailing scales are desired by some.

Second obstacle was said to be complexity of the new WPA forms. These have occasioned many applicants considerable trouble, Mr. Rotch revealed.

Clean Up!—Mansfield Starts Boston Campaign

Early this summer Mayor Mansfield viewed Boston streets and said they were too dirty, the dirtiest, in fact, that he'd ever seen. They still are. He said so today in announcing continuance of a clean-up campaign.

Circular letters, he disclosed, have been sent to all schools and civic organizations asking their help in making Boston a more beautiful and clean city. In addition, the Mayor announced a new committee will be formed to award a prize to the neighborhood in Boston which shows the best record of keeping clean.

These steps are being co-ordinated with more vigilant enforcement of municipal statutes by the police, he said. Warnings will be sent, he revealed, to storekeepers and home owners who do not assist in the drive, and in cases where uncleanly conditions persist summonses will be issued, the Mayor declared.

Dolan—Boston Study Of Finances Limited

Protests against appointment of Edmund L. Dolan, former Boston city treasurer, to serve on a committee to probe Boston's finances were silenced today. It was learned that the committee is to study the structure of the finances, not the affairs.

The appointment was announced by Governor Curley yesterday and aroused interest because Mr. Dolan had previously been under fire for his alleged connection with excessive profits made on land taken for the Sumner Tunnel.

These transactions were probed by the Boston Finance Commission and action loomed for a period, but was dropped by the city and by the State, in turn.

The committee on which Mr. Dolan will serve will merely probe the advisability of conducting an audit of Boston's finances. Under the law, a city which shows a sharp rise in its tax rate is required to have its books gone over by the State Division of Accounts. The Dolan committee will decide whether the tax rate jump justifies such audit.

Hit-Run Ship—Fled From Collision in Fog

Many ships sail from Boston's great fish pier and the men who go down to the sea in them have many strange experiences. Invariably interwoven with all accounts of trouble on the sea are incidents of helpfulness extended by other ships and sailing men. Today the steam trawler Patrick J. O'Hara tied up at fish pier and Capt. Patrick McCue had a different story to tell of fog and collision on the high sea. He reported the first sea-going "hit and run driver" ever noted here.

It was while sailing off the western bank in a heavy fog that suddenly a 6000-ton steamer suddenly loomed across their starboard. Captain McCue reversed his engines, sounded his whistle, his crew of 19 men prepared for the shock. According to the O'Hara crew, the onrushing steamer did not veer, and did not sound its fog horns.

The crash came, the O'Hara was tipped over so far that its port side dipped water and the crew was sent sprawling. Confusion reigned and no one on the trawler thought to catch the steamer's name.

Everybody aboard thought the inviolable law of the sea would be observed . . . that the steamer would stop and offer aid. But it didn't. Silently it crept off in the secluding gloom of the fog. Captain McCue and the crew could hardly believe their eyes . . . and Boston fish pier disliked the story.

Cape Canal—Big Dredge To Remove Entry Curve

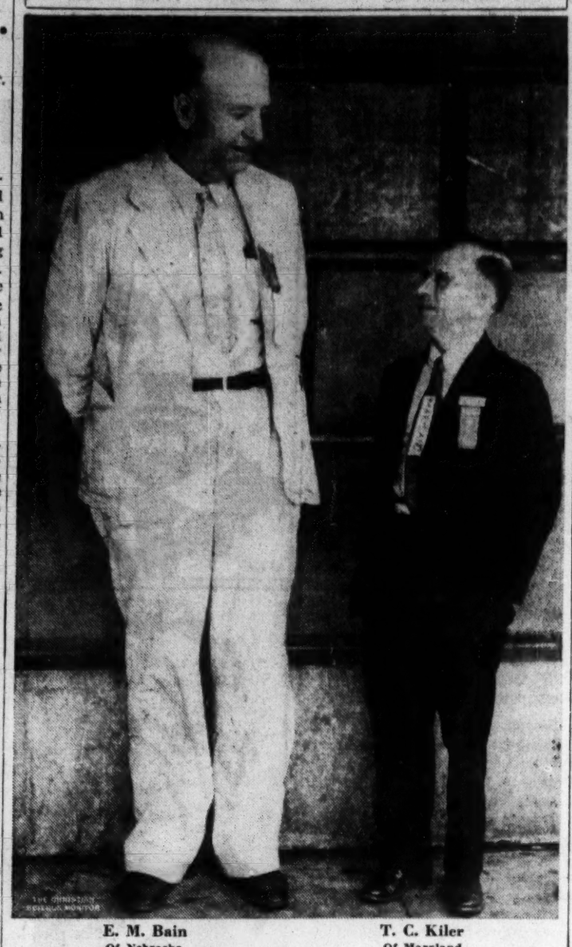
The huge dredge Crest moved into place in Buzzard's Bay today and began the job of taking the curve out of the inside opening of the Cape Cod Canal. This work will take about 16 months and is considered a major improvement to the canal because it will eliminate much of the cause for midwinter ice blocks in the canal approach.

It also will facilitate passage of ships and eliminate some of the time taken to emerge from the canal and enter the bay.

Since construction of the Sagamore and Bourne bridges it has become a pleasant summer evening diversion of many Cape residents to walk up on one span or the other about nine and watch the brilliantly illuminated New York boat pass down the canal. Others stand on the shore above Mattapoisett and observe the ship move slowly out of the canal and swing in an arc out of the entrance. Sometimes the captain gives a little display for shore onlookers by swinging his powerful searchlight around.

When the canal entrance is straightened the boat will be able to swing in a smaller circle and proceed more swiftly.

Long and Short Mail Carriers



E. M. Bain, Of Nebraska — T. C. Kiler, Of Maryland

Mail Carriers Stress Need for Boost To Back-Road Plans

Five hundred of the men and women, who carry Uncle Sam's mail across the 2,100,000 miles of mud roads and the 1,000,000 miles of good roads that link the towns and cities of the United States to the outpost farmers and even hunters, spent the fourth day of their convention here today with varied programs.

Their visit to New England was occasioned by the thirty-second National Rural Letter Carriers Association, holding its meetings at the Hotel Statler. Wives and children have enjoyed visiting the historic New England spots while their husbands pondered the questions closest to them in the convention hall.

In recess periods tall tales are told. Mrs. Ruth Kenyone, pioneer mail carrier in the days of buckboard and bronco, generally has the largest crowd around her. She retired a few years ago but still attends the conventions. She hasn't missed a single convention in 11 years, she says.

The long and the short of the 10,000 mail carriers across the nation come in for their share of the recess interest. T. C. Kiler, of central Maryland, pulled himself up to his full 4 feet 8 inches today and said he could carry as many mail-order-house catalogues as any other carrier in the country.

That was until he happened to glance up at carrier E. M. Bain of Gothenberg, Neb., who towered six feet two and one-half inches above sea level.

"I guess my 88 pounds can't carry as many catalogues as Bain's 200-odd," laughed Mr. Kiler. "The wager is off."

The mail carriers have stressed, and Maryland's short Mr. Kiler added stress, to the need for improved secondary farm-to-market roads. It is expected a vigorous resolution will be passed to urge each state carriers' association to request legislative action enabling federal aid for such projects.

Whales—Traffic Lights Needed to Avoid Collisions

Just who will undertake the job nobody could say today, but coastwise skippers were pretty much agreed today that it should be done . . . that traffic lights should be attached to whales.

Several collisions off the coast of Maine were reported to marine circles in Boston today. One ship was a Boston fishing trawler and it met one of the huge sea mammals head-on.

Capt. Frank K. Crosby, skipper of the steamer Yarmouth, operating between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., reported that twice within the week large whales have crossed right in front of the ship's prow.

The steamer Acadia also reported a collision with one of the big creatures about 40 miles off Yarmouth this week.

Damage to boats was slight . . . damage to whales was not inventoried.

Curley Urges Legion To Buy American Goods

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—The seventeenth annual state convention of the American Legion was urged today by Gov. James M. Curley to pass a resolution to buy American goods and to memorialize Congress to set up high tariff barriers against foreign products.

Governor Curley told the ex-soldiers a hands-off policy with respect to "what seems a new war" should be adhered to. However, he urged an economic war on those nations which have not paid their debts to the United States.

Springfield was chosen as the 1936 convention city before the initial convention session adjourned.

Confiscated Metal Sold

Aluminum and copper, stripped from confiscated slot machines, are sold for scrap at public auction by the police of Oakland, Calif.

Vermont Decision On Processing Tax Backs Government

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 22 (AP)—The first decision in New England favorable to the cotton processing tax since the First Circuit Court of Appeals declared the levy unconstitutional was on Federal District Court records today.

District Judge Harland B. Howe, in a decision handed down yesterday, refused to declare the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional as it applies to the cotton processing tax. He denied the plea of the Queen City Cotton Company for a permanent injunction to restrain the collector of internal revenue, Fred S. Martin, from collecting processing taxes totaling $17,292.66 for April, due Aug. 29.

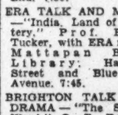
A temporary injunction was granted recently in the case. The suit was the first attempt in Vermont by a processor to avoid payment of the cotton tax.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

DENNIS—"The Constant Wife," starring Ethel Barrymore, with Hugh Buckler, Walter Gilbert, Alice John and Cora Witherspoon. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.



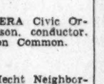
MAGNOLIA—"After Such Pleasures," by Dorothy Parker, with Tom Stevenson, Muriel Kirkland, Ellis Baker, Mata Roudin and others. Directed by Robert Cotton. Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

WESTFORD — "Home James," musical comedy, music by Alison Hawley, dances by Miriam Marmein. Directed by George Johnston. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET — "The Bishop Misbehaves," starring James Kirkwood with Josephine Hull and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH — "Ned McCobb's Daughter," starring Winifred Lenihan. Beach Theater. 8:30.

Movies



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Bright Lights," with Joe E. Brown, Ann Dvorak and Patricia Ellis. Back stage story in musical comedy fashion. Fenway, 2:10, 4:55, 7:30, 10:05. Paramount, 10:18 a. m., 1:08, 3:58, 6:48, 9:38. "The Village Tale," with Randolph Scott and Kay Johnson.

EXETER—"When a Man Is a Man," with George O'Brien. 2:14, 5:05, 7:55. "Ginger," with Jane Withers. Also comedy.

FINE ARTS—"Crime Without Passion," Ben Hecht-Charles MacArthur picture repeated by request. 1, 2:35, 4:35, 6:25, 8:10, 10.

BOSTON—"Alias Mary Dow," with Sally Eilers. 9:45 a. m., 12:17, 2:49, 5:21, 7:53, 10:25. "She Gets Her Man," with Zasu Pitts.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Alice Adams," with Katharine Hepburn, Fred Stone and Fred MacMurray and Evelyn Venable. Struggles and heartaches of a small town girl in her fight for love and social recognition. 10:24 a. m., 12:39, 2:54, 5:09, 7:24, 9:39. Fifth issue of "March of Time."

MODERN — "Broadway Gondolier," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 9 a. m., 12:07, 3:14, 6:15, 9:22. "Without Children," with Marguerite Churchill, Bruce Cabot and Evelyn Brent.

METROPOLITAN—"The Irish in Us," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:15 a. m., 1:51, 4:28, 7:25, 10:12. "Fashion Cavalcade," with stage and radio acts; Fur Fashion Revue. Tomorrow, "Accent on Youth."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"China Seas," with Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Wallace Beery. State, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Orpheum, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Our Gang comedy, cartoon and news. Tomorrow, State, "Bonnie Scotland," with Laurel and Hardy, and "The Girl Friend," with Ann Sothern. Tomorrow, Orpheum, "China Seas" holdover

TREMONT—"Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. "Unfinished Symphony," with Marta Eggerth and Helen Chandler. 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION—"Sands of Arab," specialty travelogue; "Hare Ye, Hark," Ben Bernie short; "Old Sawbones," comedy; other shorts and news. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"My Heart Is Calling," with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.

UNIVERSITY—"Escapade," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Murder in the Fleet," with Robert Taylor

Music

CAMBRIDGE CONCERT—ERA Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, with play. Longfellow School, Broadway. 7:30.

BROOKLINE CONCERT—ERA Civic Theater Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor. At Shell, Dean Road, near Beacon St. 8:15.

Other Events

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—With ERA Orchestra, in co-operation with Volunteers of America, 25 Hanover Street, North End. 7:30.

ERA TALK AND MUSIC—"India, Land of Mystery," Prof. Boyd Tucker, with ERA music. Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue. 7:45.

BRIGHTON TALK AND DRAMA — "The Spoken Word," O. E. Bennett; "The Minuet," Brighton-Allston Community Theater; "A Marriage Proposal," West Roxbury Community Theater; "The Violin Maker of Cremona" East Boston Community Theater; ERA Orchestra. Brightheimatone Club, 541 Cambridge Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT—Boston ERA Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.

Other Events

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Hecht Neighborhood House, 22 Bowdoin Street, West End. 2.

NORTH END DRAMA — "The Duchess Bounces In," West Roxbury Community Theater, North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street. 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "English Rooms"; free guidance by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

FLOWER SHOW — Annual August show, North Shore Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Manchester. 10 a. m. to 10.

Italian and Portuguese Are One Speech To Boston Girl and Boy From Madeira

The hustle-bustle of the South Station was all very confusing to Mario; he was sure that he would be entirely swallowed up in this chaos of strange faces and a stranger tongue. Clutching his wicker suitcase, he eagerly searched for someone who would be able to understand that he wanted to go to Lowell, where he had relatives waiting for him.

Some kindly person escorted him to the Travelers' Aid desk and left him there in the capable hands of Miss Edna G. Smith, the worker on duty. But Mario knew no English at all, and Miss Smith knew no Portugese. She felt sure that he was from the Madeiras, because of his wicker suit case; travelers from those Islands carry that kind of baggage almost invariably, and he nodded in response to her repeated word, "Madeiras?" But he could not understand that she wanted his name.

The whole dilemma would be solved if she could see his passport, but how to make Mario understand that she wanted the passport was a problem indeed.

Getting the Passport

During this one-sided conversation, an Italian girl had hovered near the desk. In careful English she asked Miss Smith if she might be allowed to talk to him. She knew no Portuguese either, but her own language was more like Mario's than English.

Miss Smith was called away for a few moments; she left Mario and the Italian girl with instructions to remain where they were.

When she returned, another link in the chain of international good will had been welded. The Italian girl was beaming happily and Mario was proudly grasping his passport. It had been safely cached in the wicker suit case. A grateful Mario was put on the train for Lowell, where he would be welcomed by waiting relatives.

Fraternalism Made Topic Of Greek Letter Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 22—Fraternalism from the days of savagery to those of the modern college, discussed by John E. Mason of Philadelphia, will feature the annual national convention of the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity, to be held Sept 3 to 6 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott. Representatives of 84 chapters will attend the conference, which will culminate with a ritual program, music by Nelson M. Gampfer.

Lambda Chi Alpha, founded in 1909 at Boston University, is said to be the third largest general fraternity in America.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Meredith Willson	Vocal duo.....	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Agriculture talk.....	and orchestra	Baseball school...	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Matinee Musicale..	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Soloist; news.....	Tito Guizar.....	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	Will Rogers's serv-
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra...	Features; news ...	Sketch; reports...	ice, directly
6:30	News; features.....	Records; soloist...	Minute Men.....	from Hollywood,
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC male quartet	Rines Or.; soloists	Calif. .....
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Just Entertainm't	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	Musical Moments.	Sports comment...	CBS speaker .....
7:30	Male quartet.....	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ	Waller's Orch.....
7:45	McGoogie Family...	News sketches.....	Boake Carter, news	"This and That".
8:00	Nickleodeon: comedy	Vallee Varieties:	Boy Scouts of	Salon Melody
8:30	Tenor soloist.....	Beatrice Lillie;	America Jambo-	Hour: orchestra
8:15	and music.....	Cecil B De Mille;	ree program.....	in program of
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Henry Wilcoxon...	Contest report....	lighter classics...
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Merry-Go-Round ..	News Service.....
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Frank McIntyre;	State House talk..	Special sport pro-
9:30	Civic Opera Orches-	soloists; skit;	Marty May, co-	gram from net-
9:45	tra, from Chicago...	Haenchen's Band.	median; sketches.	work .....
10:00	NBC Symphony Or-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers.	Special sport
10:15	chestra concert,	Orchestra; Helen	Yankee Singers...	program contin-
10:30	Frank Black, con-	Jepson; Ramona;	Isham Jones's Or..	ued from net-
10:45	ductor	chorus; quartet..	Spotlight Revue...	work .....
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	Jewish Hour.....	Sports; organ.....	Hamp's Orchestra.	.....
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Nat. Forum: Sen.	"Dark Town Meet-	.....
11:45	dance orchestra....	Robinson, Ark....	in' "; musical....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party: cooking talk; soloists; piano duo.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Pittsburgh baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jesica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Navy Night speakers! Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, "Countess Maritza," with Frank Parker; Francia White; John Barclay; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Chamber Concert, Ernst Hoffman, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety program.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Miss Edna M. Barré and Miss Grace E. Barré

It goes against a woman's nature

Gentlemen:

We started for Miami with the crankcase full of Quaker State. After 1287 miles, we had it changed. Marker read "full." 1262 miles later, the marker still read "full." We changed again. This time we bought another brand of oil.

After 748 miles, we checked the oil again. It was two quarts short! It goes against a woman's nature to waste money like that. So we filled with Quaker State, and nothing else goes in our crankcase from now on.

(Signed) Edna M. Barré
Grace E. Barré

"First choice of Experience"

Quaker State Motor Oils

35c per quart

Quaker State Oil Refining Co., Oil City, Pa.

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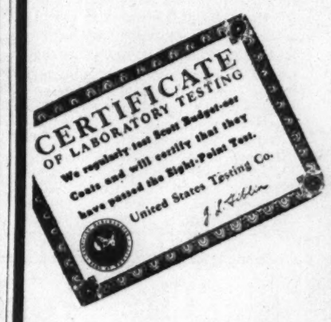
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OF LABORATORY TESTING
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United States Testing Co.

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- CARACUL
- RUSSIAN FITCH
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and others

$38

TODAY and TOMORROW

One of the eight-point tests being conducted in United States Testing Co. laboratory for Scott Furriers

TEST NO. 7 — INNERLINING WARMTH —The innerlinings of Scott Budget-eer cloth coats have the advantage of being comfortably warm without being uncomfortably thick or heavy. And seven other rigid tests for quality of furs, fabric and lining color fastness, lining strength, size and fit, interlining warmth.

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Scott Furriers has no compulsory five or ten monthly payment plans. No definite first payment is necessary. We do not ask you to pay for your coat within any definite period of time. If unforseen circumstances arise and you are unable to pay, we are pleased to wait until you CAN pay. Enjoy wearing your coat while making small weekly or monthly payments through the famous Scott Unique Payment Club, the only one in New England. No extra or carrying charges.

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BOSTON HARTFORD PROVIDENCE

Open every evening to 9 P. M.

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Open all day Saturdays to 9 P. M.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

trials and successes. Great opportunities for Palestine industries must be protected against world conditions, Dr. Ruppin concluded.

It was unanimously decided to establish a colony in Palestine bearing the name of Henrietta Szold of Baltimore, Zionist leader. The act is in appreciation of her work in aiding settlement of German-Jewish children in Palestine.

Milk—'Independents' Held on Coercion Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Five alleged leaders of a new milk racket estimated at $600,000 to $1,200,000 a year are under arrest today, charged with comade in Attorney General John J. Bennett's office yesterday and were part of his drive against rackets. The group operated under the name of the Council of Independent Milk Dealers. According to the attorney general, they resorted to strong-arm methods against wholesale dealers.

ercion, conspiracy and violation of the Donnelly Act. The arrests were

China—Premier Withdraws Resignation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Premier Wang Ching-wei withdrew his resignation, submitted last month, and will resume office Aug. 26. This official announcement of the National Government is reported by the Associated Press. Premier Wang's return emphasizes that the recent Cabinet changes represented minor shifts within the dominant party. No disturbance of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's control is involved. Premier Wang left office temporarily on account of illness.

Control of Fires In Maine Forests Helped by Rain

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—Control of the big forest fires in Hancock County within 24 hours was expected today by the Forest Commissioner, Neil L. Violette, as the result of rain which fell in Maine during the night.

Only a fraction of an inch fell, but it was sufficient, he said, with the lessening of wind, to enable the 1200 wardens, CCC men and volunteer fire fighters in the woods to leave their concentrated position and proceed to surround the flames which had covered approximately 6000 acres.

All timberland fires in Aroostock County were reported under control. The only new blaze, Mr. Violette said, was at Mayberry Cove at Grand Lake Stream, Washington County. It was running over land burned in 1931.

The main blazes were reported near Calais and East Machias. Officials in charge of fighting the Calais fire said it was burning nearly a foot deep in the ground. The Calais Red Cross Chapter today aided the city's commissary department in providing food for more than 100 men on the fire lines.

Textile Men Face Fresh Mill Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

tightly knit group of workers, who have repeatedly demonstrated their effectiveness as a striking unit when conditions objectionable to them have come up.

The South is not yet so well organized, "but it soon will be," Mr. Riviere asserts.

Politics were inextricably linked with discussion of the committee report. Millowners were embittered at what they regarded as a brazen Administration attempt to play politics and gain favor in the South at the expense of New England.

This view was expressed by Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association. He said the report revealed that the committee "had only one objective—to build up a case for the Administration."

Calls Delay Political

He particularly criticized the committee's delay in presenting the report. It appeared to Mr. Fisher and other leaders that it was a palpable effort to wait until the eve of congressional adjournment, when action from that body was unlikely, but at a time when southern Congressmen might yet be sent to their homes secure in their conviction that the Administration was favorable to the South.

Mr. Fisher also commented on the fact that New England cotton makers were the first to extend a helping hand to the Administration following the Supreme Court decision on the NRA.

At that time the textile men voted to voluntarily continue the codes and to establish a committee for interindustry compliance with the minimum wage and hour provisions.

A Political Farce

Mr, Dunham also commented on the political connotations of the report. He characterized it as being a "political farce," and said the whole committee investigation had been designed to keep New England silent while Congress was in session.

On the other hand, some business leaders today wondered just what the Administration could do about differences in the North and South wages even if it had been so minded. Some did not know, since end of the NRA, but were of the opinion that if the Administration really had wanted to adjust the differences they could have found a way.

James Walsh, head of the Boston Chamber of Commerce industrial bureau, suggested that the Administration might have created an institution to supervise voluntary co-operation between the North and South on wage differences.

Curley Evades Opinion

Governor Curley, a Democrat who appears to favor most new-deal moves was noncommital today on the political phases of the committee report.

Asked whether Roosevelt wouldn't lose votes in New England if he follows the committe recommendations, he replied:

"You don't expect me to answer that question one way or the other, do you?"

In the meantime, talk of moving to the South—talk which had somewhat subsided in recent months—was today revived in New England.

Georgia Mill Men Fail To See Single Helpful Hint in Textile Report

ATLANTA, Aug. 22 (AP)—T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, today said he regretted the report of the President's cabinet committee on cotton textiles "did not offer a single practical suggestion" but since "having expected nothing he was not particularly surprised."

He said he was not disappointed but that it was "hard to believe it took four months to reach such vague and uncertain conclusions."

Mr. Forbes added that the present Administration always had "exhibited a marked antagonism toward business and industry in general" and it was not surprising the report offered "no solution to several immediate problems that have forced the cotton textile industry into a condition of impending bankruptcy."

He said the committee could do nothing but recommend the continuance of the processing tax since "with Secretary Wallace on the committee they couldn't have done anything else for he has never been willing to admit failure of his high sales taxes."

Referring to the report's suggestion that negotiations be started with Japan to reduce imports from that country Mr. Forbes said "it is not conceivable that Japan will voluntarily abandon such an expanding market for her cheap goods."

Alabama Farmers Praise President's Cotton Report

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22 (AP)—Seth Storrs, assistant commissioner of agriculture for Alabama, said today the report of President Roosevelt's textile committee was "very much in line with the wishes of Alabama farmers."

"We contend farmers are entitled to an inverted tariff the same as industry is entitled to protection by a straight tariff.

"Our farmers, almost to the man, favor a continuing of the processing tax."

South Carolina Ends First Firemen's School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Certificates of merit were awarded to 100 firemen of 21 South Carolina towns as the State concluded its first firemen's college, under the auspices of the South Carolina Firemen's Association.

Chief A. McC. Marsh, of Columbia, president of the association, awarded 559 certificates for attendance at all lectures and 41 for satisfactory completion of the drill work. Chief Frank Donnald of Greenville acted as chairman, while Sherwood Brockwell of Raleigh, N. C., fire marshal, directed the school.

Expected to Be Boon—Not Foe—to Labor

Prefabricated Houses Local Workers Put Up

Local Labor Aided By Modern Houses

(Continued from Page 1)

increased sufficiently to allow promotion in these areas," the experts assert.

Will Stabilize Industry

The prefabricated housing industry, it is held, will, in the future, stabilize the building industry on the same production base as is now enjoyed by the autimobile industry. Thus it is that the housing experts wish to co-operate with labor in the revitalization of the building industry.

The reason for labor's gradual change of attitude toward prefabricated housing may be seen in a complete about-face in construction policy by the builders.

American Houses, Inc., first planned to use the speed crew to set up the houses. This was opposed by organized labor on the ground that building labor would suffer.

After conferences with high officials of the American Federation of Labor it was decided to discard this plan and to employ only the labor in the locality where the houses were to be erected.

The housing company furnishes the job supervisor and a foreman. Lobal labor furnishes the carpenters, steel workers, landscapers, plumbers, painters, paper hangers, decorators, electricians.

E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Boston Building Trades Council, commenting on the prefabricated house, said it was too early to estimate how much time and labor would be expended in widespread erection of the houses.

"Long-Range Project"

He expressed gratitude, however, that the shift over had been made from the policy of "speed erection crews" to the plan to employ local union labor.

"Prefabricated housing is a long-range project," he said. "Experience only will tell how beneficial it will be to labor. We are always interested in anything that will benefit labor and revitalize the building industry. If this plan will do it, we are interested. If not—well, only time can tell."

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, remarked that the prefabricated house was so new to him that he felt a labor study should be made. Until that time he would make no comment.

So much time has been spent by the prefabricated housing officials, the Federal Housing Administration and the decorators of these houses in explaining the value of the low priced home to the public that the labor angle has gone by as secondary.

In the opinion of Foster Gunnison, president of Houses, Inc., parent organization for American Houses and other operating companies now subsidized by the General Electric Company, the prefabricated house is the antidote to bring relief to the capital goods industries.

"It will do this by revitalizing labor through the consumer's desire for a low priced home," he maintained.

Paul Coundouriotis

ATHENS, Aug. 22 (AP)—Admiral Paul Coundouriotis who passed on here today was the first President of the Greek Republic. Described as the "Grand Old Man of Greek Politics," he took office after King George II fled the country in December, 1933. He held office until he retired in 1929. Admiral Coundouriotis became a national hero as the result of his long military and political service to Greece. He played a distinguished part in the Greco-Turkish War in 1897 and the Balkan War of 1912-13, defeating the Turkish fleet on several occasions. In 1901 the Admiral visited the United States while in command of the Greek Naval Academy's training ship.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight, Friday fair; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Maine: Fair, cooler in the central and northwest portions tonight; Friday rain. **All other New England States:** Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	84	Minneapolis	64	78
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	66	74	New York	74	82
Denver	64	90	Norfolk	78	80
Helena	60	90	Philadelphia	76	86
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Louis	64	82
Kansas City	70	82	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	66	86	Washington	78	84
Miami	82	90			

A—9 a. m., Aug. 22.
B—Maximum Aug. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:49 p. m., height, 9.5 feet.
Friday, 7:31 a. m., height, 8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:07.

Curley's State Control Riveted As Cote's New Job Is Approved

Gov. James M. Curley moved nearer absolute control over Massachusetts government today as his strategic maneuver to dominate the Republican Executive Council met with success with the confirmation of Edmund Cote, Republican councilor, as chairman of the Fall River Finance Board. Gov. Curley also announced that as Mr. Cote's Council successor he will appoint Philip S. Russell, Democrat.

Thus the Governor will now have the support of a Council, manned by five Democrats and four Republicans. As the Council's approval is necessary on all Mr. Curley's appointments and removals of state department heads and judges, control of this group gives the Governor the power to remove or appoint any official he pleases.

This authority, coupled with the control he had exercised over a subservient Legislature, pushes Governor Curley into the limelight as Massachusetts's "Huey Long." Even without removing any state officer forcibly, the Governor is sure to gain an iron grip over many strategic offices, for the terms of several state officers expire this year.

Thwarted on Bond Issue

Mr. Curley's tactics thus far have savored of Huey Long's. At his insistence, the Legislature pushed through a $13,000,000 bond issue for highway construction, although he did fail to shove through a $4,000,000 bond issue for state building work, when a Republican bloc of 82 members stood firm aganst him. Huey Long inaugurated his campaign for dictatorship in Louisiana with such a bond issue.

How strong Governor Curley's grip was on the Legislature is graphically shown by the legislation passed or killed during the year. On only two major issues did the Governor come out second best. He was defeated on the $4,000,000 bond issue and on a measure to scrap the Massachusetts billboard regulations, called the country's best, and establish new rules. Some opponents contended this measure favored the business of the Governor's son-in-law, head of a large Massachusetts billboard concern.

Pushed by the Governor, the Legislature approved an expenditure program of $75,000,000, one of the most expensive programs in the State's history. It also passed the Governor's bill, giving state institution employees a 48-hour week, at a $1,800,000 added salary expense annually, as well as his measure increasing the number of days of legalized horse racing from 70 to 90 days annually. The State also embarked on a recreational advertising campaign under orders from the Governor.

Labor Profits Much

Labor profited much by the Governor's legislative powers. In fact, labor enjoyed its most successful legislative year in the half century history of the State Federation of Labor. The passage of a bill, greatly restricting the power of the courts to issue injunctions against labor, was the greatest victory, although the success of the unemployment insurance legislation was practically as important.

But the Legislature, admittedly influenced by the Governor, President Emeritus Lowell of Harvard and Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church, refused ratification of the federal child labor amendment. It also refused to raise the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years. However, several valuable changes were made in the workmen's compensation laws, giving more benefits to injured workers.

The Legislature, except for its passage of a measure placing public utility holding companies under control of the State Department of Public Utilities, held to its usual pro-utility record. It also followed tradition by killing a sales tax proposal and another bill for graduated income taxes.

The 1935 legislators also refused to repeal legalized betting on horse and dog racing, but did kill a state lottery proposal.

The liquor control act was made stronger in some respects and weakened in others, while the state narcotics law was made uniform with the Federal Government regulations.

The Legislature succumbed, like other states, to the "red scare" by passing the bill forcing teachers to take an oath to support the United States and Massachusetts constitutions.

And among the last measures to be passed was the bill establishing a state planning board.

Postal Clerk Sues Utility For Signing Name to Wire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A Columbia post-office worker, Fred Turnipseed, has filed suit for $100,000 against the Broad River Power Company of Columbia, a unit of the Associated Gas & Electric system, for the alleged unauthorized signature of his name to a telegram opposing the Wheeler-Rayburn utility bill.

The complaint alleged that a telegram was sent to Senator Byrnes by the power company, reading: "For my best personal interest, please eradicate Wheeler-Rayburn bill," and that it was signed "Fred Turnipseed." He further alleged that sending the message jeopardized his job because postal regulations forbid participation by employees in politics, and that he had been caused "great mental anguish."

Mexico Seeks Cheap Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A law calling for cheaper electric power throughout the country is being drafted by a congressional committee and will be presented to the new Congress, which convenes Sept. 1, for action.

This Virginia School Starts in Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—At a time when other school children are dreaming of vacation, the children of Corbin Hollow, in the Shenandoah National Park, are just entering upon their school year.

In Corbin Hollow, according to A. W. Yowell, of Peola Mills, superintendent of the school, it is so cold in the winter that he has been for several years offering a full session's work in the summer time. For several years the same teacher has been employed, Mrs. Ruby Ruebush, a college graduate.

When the park is vacated, these children, for the first time, will enter a new world, where they must go to school in the winter. At present, their session will last through the summer and fall. The teacher, according to the superintendent, visits the homes and offers suggestions as to home improvements. The school is known as the Nicholson School. It is located in Madison County 1¼ miles from the Skyline Drive, near the Page County line.

According to Mr. Yowell, not only is he offering instruction to the children there this summer, but adults also are being taught there by Miss Nellie Walton.

Mr. Yowell says that, contrary to the usual opinion at present there are no school facilities in the park area, all his schools ran last term with the exception of the one which runs in the summer and that he is planning a similar program for next winter, with the idea of holding the Nicholson School again in the summer if the inhabitants shall not have moved.

Oil Sought in Tabasco

MEXICO, D. F.—Extensive petroleum explorations are being made in the State of Tabasco. Information received by the Ministry of National Economy indicates that oil may be encountered in commercial quantities. An American company, which was not named by the department, is considering operations there on a considerable scale, it is said.

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PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

Collective Security Declines 'Back Seat'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The idea of restraining would-be disturbers of the international peace will not take a back seat.

Once more it has pushed itself to the front—in this instance here at the Liberal Summer School, where Sir Norman Angell, himself a Laborite, asked British Liberals some searching questions on the subject of "Collective Security."

Sir Norman opened up by asking Liberals—and for that matter Conservatives and Laborites as well—exactly where they stood on this question of restraining the "aggressor." Were they, for instance, prepared to support the 75 per cent majority in the British Peace Ballot who recently voted their apparent readiness to back economic by military measures of restraint if the latter proved necessary.

Deep Concern

Reviewing the danger of war between Italy and Ethiopia, Sir Norman said such a conflict would deeply concern the British Empire—on account of contiguous territory, economic disturbance, the question of color and the sanctity of League obligations. Fascist Italy, he went on, could thus involve Britain, but she would never dare make a direct attack on the Empire's territory, as for instance, on Malta or Gibraltar.

There would never be war from such a cause, Sir Norman declared, "just because Italy knows that we should defend that territory with every resource at our command. Our determination to use armed force for that particular defensive purpose does not involve war." Why then, he asked, would it involve war if Italy knew that we should defend the collective idea enshrined in the League Covenant "in precisely the same way that we should defend Malta"?

The answer, Sir Norman affirmed, is that "it is because we are quite serious about the defense of British territory that states like Italy do not attack it." But because "we are not so serious about the collective principle, states like Italy do attack it, creating war—war which in the long run may be just as damaging as if it were directly as well as indirectly aimed against Britain."

Every War World War

Not so long ago, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Britain's new Prime Minister, had defined collective security as "a system by which, if any country starts to make war, every other country shall join in forcing them to stop." Sir Norman said some Liberals argued this would make every local war a world war. But, Sir Norman countered, if the would-be aggressor knew in advance that he would be met by world forces there would be no local war. Indeed, he concluded, if the world really believed beforehand that every war would mean a world war—then there would be no war.

In a recent letter to the London Times, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, "Father of the British Peace Ballot" and one of the original drafters of the League Covenant, refers to the League Council's pledge to consider the whole of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute Sept. 4. At the last Council, Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for League Affairs, declared that the British Government was "mindful of its obligations as a Member of the League." Besides Britain, Lord Cecil asks, do the other 14 Member-States of the League Council fully realize their obligations under the Covenant? "For instance," he writes, "by Article 10 we are bound to preserve as against external aggression the political independence and territorial integrity of all members of the League. And by Article 16 we have undertaken to sever all trade and financial relations, and prevent all financial, commercial and personal relations between the nationals of any other State and the nationals of any State which has resorted to war in disregard of the articles of the Covenant."

Britain Is Ready

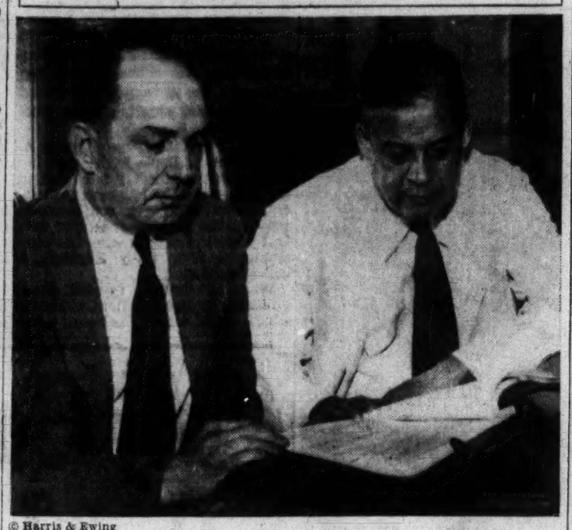
Assuming that Britain is not called upon to take unilateral action, Lord Cecil asks whether it has been made quite clear to other governments that Britain is prepared to take collective action in discharge of her League obligations.

"It must be remembered," he adds, 'that in many Continental Foreign Offices there lingers a belief in the advantages of bluff, and they are apt to attribute to us a similar delusion."

"There is no greater danger in international affairs," Lord Cecil goes on, "than misunderstanding. Perhaps the classic instance of this danger was seen in the results of the Haldane visit to Berlin in 1912. A careful reading of what Lord Haldane then said shows that he did in words intimate that in case of unprovoked attack by Germany on France we should be found on the side of France. But he did not say so with such emphasis and unambiguity as to reach the understanding of those to whom he spoke. Had he done so, war might have been avoided. Do not let us run the risk of falling into the same mistake," Lord Cecil concludes.

Dismissing Lord Cecil's plea as "an untimely proposal," the Times says that the League which was elaborated in 1919 was based on the ideal of the co-operation of all nations, including the United States. This co-operation has never become a reality and the possibilities of the League are still greatly circumscribed in consequence. In any case any concerted action against Italy would require a preliminary understanding with the United States. In this connection, however, it is recalled here that Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, told the Disarmament Conference in May, 1933, that the United States would "refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort" if they "concur in the judgment rendered as to the responsible and guilty party."

Bosses of the Buses



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John Rogers
Motor Carrier Director

Joseph B. Eastman
Co-ordinator of Transportation

They both work under the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Mr. Rogers, prior to his recent appointment as director of the bureau established by the new act putting motor trucks and buses under federal control like the railroads, was an executive assistant to Mr. Eastman, acting in that capacity since 1933. He was formerly with the Southern Railway at Knoxville, Tenn., in the engineering department.

British Cabinet Plans To End Threats of War

(Continued from Page 1)

Sir Thomas adds, knows that the League Committee found that application of Article XVI in its entirety is not necessary.

(This refers to the recent report of a special League Committee outlining many minor punishments that could be meted out to an "aggressor" by League members, stopping short of drastic action such as closing the Suez Canal. This report was given in considerable detail in a London article in Wednesday's Monitor.)

Significant Change

Meanwhile, a significant change of tone towards Britain is observable in the Italian press which now pleads for frank collaboration with London. Premier Benito Mussolini is now believed trying to convince the French that Italy will be just as strong in Europe regardless of the Ethiopian adventure and a fresh diplomatic drive to get the Danubian Pact signed is contemplated.

It is also rumored that Il Duce is preparing certain moves with the ultimate object of re-introducing a form of monarchy in Austria, or perhaps only a "regency" which he knows the Quai d'Orsay believes is the most effective way to prevent an Austro-German "anschluss." All these moves, it is said, are to convince the French that German expansion can be avoided by other means than the League Covenant.

Haile Selassie Sees Menace of World War In Latest Interview

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 22—Emperor Haile Selassie warned the world last night that the imminent struggle with Italy might touch off a conflict that would threaten "the very existence of humanity itself."

Such a war, he predicted in the solemn tones of a medieval prophet, may drag in the whole world.

"Unhappily, if such a conflict leads to a world struggle between the white and black races, the very existence of humanity itself will be threatened," he exclaimed. "We will be back in 1914. There will be no more security for the world than there was then. International treaties will have no more validity than the word of a thief."

He proudly declared that his own people had "sufficient courage and patriotism to bear the assaults of Italy alone." But he warned:

"If other nations are drawn in, as surely they will be, it will be a disaster of the first magnitude. I pray to God each day that such a catastrophe may be averted."

The United States, Great Britain and the other great powers, he said, "do not realize the gravity of the situation."

"We have had little more with which to fight Italy than the weapon of publicity, which I hope ultimately will enable peace to triumph over war. Our greatest solace is that right and justice are on our side and that our conscience is clear."

'Sanctions Mean War,' Giornale d'Italia Says, As Warning to Britain

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—The authoritative Giornale d'Italia, in a front-page article directed at England, said today that "sanctions"—penalties against treaty violations—mean war.

Speaking of the closing of the Suez Canal, mentioned as a possibility by a portion of the British Press, the Giornale said:

"Accusing Italy of violating treaties, incendiary British newspapers desire their Government to be the first to violate treaties which it has signed.

"What it is today necessary to state precisely is the most decisive and concrete point. Sanctions mean war."

The Giornale said that those British newspapers which are working for sanctions are "working for war—a war transferred from Africa to Europe and from Europe into all parts of the world where a great nation which feels itself menaced wishes to defend itself and can find its actions for defense useful."

The newspaper said this would be "a decisive war, a war of destruction on the land and sea and in the skies such as must be that of a virile exasperated people which has the consciousness of right and in the face of history defends its right to life, work, and its honor, which does not count for less than its bread."

The Giornale said this was not a threat toward anyone but an immediate response given to a threat by someone else.

It said the English newspapers which have supported Ethiopia have "contributed to augment the number of Ethiopia's offenses against Italy and the number of Italian victims fallen at the hands of Ethiopia; they have also augmented the accounting which Ethiopia must make to Italy."

Spain Discounts Fear Stirred by Movement Of Troops to Frontier

MADRID, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Spanish press today published a communiqué from Minister of the Interior Manuel Portela Valladares minimizing the movement of troops to the Mediterranean frontiers and deprecating comments of observers that it was a precautionary measure in the event of Italo-Ethiopian war. Said the communiqué:

"Circumstances in international politics are causing some worry in the world which is acquiring an exaggerated importance in the eyes of certain Spaniards. Such worries prompt these spirits to publish erroneous news or malicious interpretations that bring about an unjustified state of alarm that is harmful to the public interests.

"Some found a pretext to initiate alarm in a decision reached by the Government at the last Cabinet session. (This refers to a project for a law for military mobilization). In internal affairs there is no reason whatsoever for the tranquillity of citizens to be troubled. In the international field we have the most optimistic hopes of a solution for the conflict about which the world is talking (presumably the Italo-Ethiopian situation).

"Meanwhile, the men who rule Spain are continuing their pacifying task for the restoration of the national economy of Spain and the firm establishment of the republic."

Accidental Shooting Of Consul in Africa Minimized by Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 22—According to an official statement just given the Monitor by the Italian Legation the wounding of the Italian Consul, Baron Muzzi Falconi yesterday was an accident caused by the consul himself and no diplomatic complications are expected.

It is stated here that Baron Falconi was going by caravan from Addis Ababa to his post in the interior .When about 25 miles away he endeavoured to test out a revolver by shooting at a duck. The first shot went off satisfactorily but the second failed. After tinkering vainly with the gun the consul attempted to put it in the holster when it exploded, injuring him.

The Italian Legation considers the case purely personal and not an international matter.

Melbourne Residents Parade Against War

MELBOURNE, Aug. 22 (AP)—More than 3000 men, women and children, including a group of Italians, today held an anti-war demonstration, singing native songs and condemning Signor Mussolini's action.

Children chanted "we want bread, not mustard gas," as the demonstrators, including clergymen, trade union officials and university students marched about the city bearing banners and flaming torches.

Speakers addressed the crowd for two hours, asserting that an organizing opposition could stop another war.

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Roosevelt Favors Permissive Power In Arms Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

are "prepared to fight to preserve neutrality."

But an oddly different group, composed of liberals and some supporters of international co-operation, also support mandatory as against permissive legislation. Their reason is that in the hands of a weak executive, permissive legislation is no protection whatever, and policy could be dictated by munitions makers or by misguided partisans of one belligerent side.

Two Schools of Thought

To them, a mandatory embargo comes as close to being accident-proof as any possible legislation. Supporters of this view include the members of the Nye munitions committee, who cannot be accused of being blind isolationists. Apparently in agreement with them are such eminent authorities as Charles B. Warren, outstanding American legal expert on neutral law, and various leaders of the American Society of International Law.

But President Roosevelt and the State Department return to the permissive school of thought, and with them are many private international lawyers and students, who believe American interests may dictate co-operation with a group of powers seeking to enforce or implement the League Covenant or the Pact of Paris against agression.

Would Not Block League

Should either form of neutrality legislation be enacted, the United States would be declaring with the voice or its Congress that it will not enforce its "neutral rights" of munitions running against a League movement toward an aggressor. This is a plain answer to the British Government, which wishes to know if the United States would impede through an assertion of the "freedom of the seas" British action in the pending crisis.

In either form, the United States also refuses to provide the supplies of war, although with mandatory legislation it withholds the war-making tools from both sides, whereas in the other form the United States might again become the debt-carrying supplier to one group.

The situation is moving rapidly, and despite the outward deadlock between Senate on the one hand, and the President with the House on the other, there is still possibility of agreement.

Finding of Bones Leads To Virginia Fossil Hunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Discovery of giant-size bones, which are believed to be those of prehistoric animals, in Surrey County, is directing the eyes of geologists toward Tidewater Virginia.

Dr. T. St. George Grinnan of Richmond, an enthusiastic collector of antiques and amateur geologist, said he and Professor Joseph K. Roberts of the University of Virginia school of geology, plan an early expedition to Surry to prosecute a search for relics and fossils which may throw a new light on the formation and structure of the Old Dominion's seaboard.

Mexico Takes Control In State of Colima

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 22 (AP)—The State of Colima was without legislative powers today as the National Government ousted Gov. Salvador Saucedo and designated Senator Jose Campero as his successor.

The action followed charges by the National Revolutionary Party that Saucedo bore enmity toward the Agrarian elements and that he had been carrying on a policy "which culminated a short time ago with the assassination of four peasants." Saucedo and other state officials also were accused of having refused to recognize the election of Miguel Santana, National Revolutionary Party candidate for Governor, in the voting Aug. 4.

Georgia Seeks 100 Loans For Rural Electrification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—More than 100 Georgia applications for rural light and power project loans by the Rural Electrification Administration have been forwarded to Washington, according to Erle Cocke, state director for the National Emergency Council.

Morris L. Cooke, national director of the Rural Electrification Administration, will deal directly with all applicants.

"Preference in the building of lines will be given to applications from municipalities and other agencies of the State and to nonprofit associations such as co-operatives," Mr. Cocke said.

Wake Forest Names Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. Dale F. Stansbury, of Macon, Ga., has been chosen dean of law at Wake Forest College, succeeding Dr. N. Y. Gulley, who founded the law school. Dr. Gulley will remain on the campus in an advisory capacity. Dr. Stansbury has been professor of law at Mercer University. He holds degrees from Valparaiso University, Indiana, the University of Indiana and Yale.

Sunday Film Fight Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 22—Conservative and religious groups have perfected a state-wide organization to fight Sunday motion pictures, with the legislative committee of several church and dry organizations directing the campaign. About a dozen groups are represented.

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'Stick to What You Enjoy,' Was Post's Advice to Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—"Don't waste your time doing something you cannot enjoy. Find something you do enjoy and stick to it. If it holds your interest, it won't be very hard."

Probably the last message which the late Wiley Post sent to the boys of the world was given in an interview here shortly before the noted aviator took off for the west coast on his last trip. He talked while he was playing parchesi with a couple of Akron youngsters whom he was visiting.

"People think I'm wonderful," he said slowly, "because I made those round-the-world flights. But it was no more wonderful for me to do that, than for other people to do the things they enjoy.

Worked on Father's Farm

"I was just an ordinary boy," he continued. "I never did anything worth mentioning. I worked on my father's farm from morning till night. I remember leaning on a hoe handle and gazing at the distant horizon, wishing I could get money enough to do something really worth while. I knew vaguely what that something was. It was to be along the line of tinkering with machinery because that is really all I liked to do."

"Then I remember helping to build crude model airplanes, only we didn't call them model planes in those days. It was my older brother who built the planes, I only fitted the engines in them."

He paused. "It's your turn," he said to the curly haired child at his left. They pushed the tiny disks about the parchesi board for a while in silence.

"I've never known how to account for the fact that my brother was for years more interested in planes than I, and yet he has only been aloft twice in his life," he added presently.

Kept on Set Course

Once an idea entered his head, with the peculiar stick-to-it-iveness which is his greatest characteristic, young Wiley Post never let it drop.

"While I was out hoeing or tending cows, I always had that machinery idea in the back of my head, so when I was 17 and had saved enough 'egg money' I left my father's farm and went to Kansas City to an automobile school I'd heard of. In 1915 when I went back to Oklahoma I was a full-fledged auto mechanic."

All through his life, Mr. Post held to his boyhood theory that you should work toward what you want to do in spite of obstacles. Those who saw him in Akron as day after day, night after night he supervised the building of his rubber flying suit, said there was no limit to the plucky flier's endurance and patience.

Careful Preparations

While getting the Winnie Mae in trim for her cross-country stratosphere hop, he visited almost every city in the country in order to obtain just the right equipment from various factories and concerns.

"I hate all this waiting," he confessed as the days stretched into weeks while the rubber suit was being completed, "but it's all a part of this business of getting just what you want."

Stick-to-it-iveness and grit—that's the keynote of the great flier's career; the legacy which he has left to the boys of the country whom he loved.

Sergeant Wins Promotion For Meeting Air Crisis

WASHINGTON, Aug 22 (AP)—Swift promotion came to Sergt. Stanley R. Morgan yesterday in recognition of his "initative, resourcefulness and fine judgment" after the fatal airplane crash of Will Rogers and Wiley Post at Point Barrow, Alaska.

An increase in pay from $96.60 to $144.90 a month accompanied praise from his chief, Secretary of War Dern, who announced that henceforth Technical Sergeant Morgan would be Master Sergeant Morgan.

Maj. Gen. J. B. Allison, chief signal officer, recommended the promotion to the highest non-commissioned grade in the army.

Sergeant Morgan organized the party of Eskimos which recovered the fliers' bodies after they had crashed near his lonely outpost. He is completing his sixteenth year in the army, and in a few months, his pay will be automatically advanced to $151.20.

Whole South Gathers And Lists Papers That Tell Its Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—That valuable southern documents, newspapers, books and magazines, which reflect the true atmosphere of the South, may be assembled and preserved, a co-ordinated effort is being made by southern libraries, universities and patriotic associations under the leadership of the American Library Association.

The campaign is headed by the Committee on resources of Southern Libraries, of which Mr. R. B. Downs, librarian of the University of North Carolina, is chairman. This committee recently held a meeting in Atlanta at which fine progress was reported in 13 states from Virginia to Texas.

The American Library Association will conduct a southwide survey and regional union catalogues will be assembled which will show what books are in the various libraries.

New Zealand Premier Would Support Britain

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 22 (AP)—Premier George W. Forbes reiterated today that should Great Britain become involved in war, New Zealand would automatically participate.

The Prime Minister was heckled last night at a public meeting when he stated his position, but he asserted that it was merely a repetition of a previous statement in Parliament.

"Obviously," he added, "if war occurred, the very first step would be the summoning of Parliament to consider New Zealand's position."

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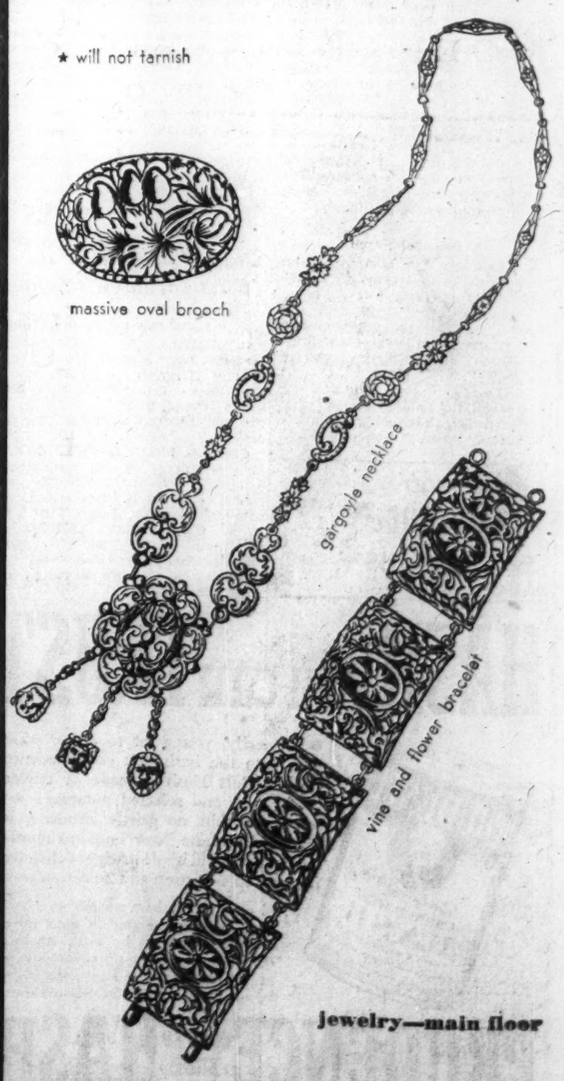

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Ten Guesses (69)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; the rate of increase by Beverly Hills was 2485.9 per cent, and that of Dearborn was 1938.6 per cent.
2—No; Wordsworth wrote it.
3—No; the American falls is 167 feet high, and the Canadian falls, 158.
4—No; Leoncarello composed it.
5—Yes.
6—Yes; they should be spelled: usage, chauffeur, auxiliary, picnicking, consensus.
7—Yes; over the western tip.
8—No; Detroit is larger than Los Angeles, but the error here is in construction. Recast to: "Detroit is as large as Los Angeles, if not larger."
9—No; Absalom was David's son—Solomon's brother.
10—Yes; the Nile (4000 mi.) ranks first, the Amazon (3900) second, and the Ob (3200) third. Some geographers, of course, rank the Mississippi-Missouri (4221) first. Ranking next to the Ob, of course, is the Yangtze (3100).

President Acts to Speed End of Long Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

the utility bill and neutrality legislation—provided the key both to adjournment and to a final victory for New Deal forces. Both are wavering in the balance. Both might easily cause a long delay in the adjournment for which almost everyone is earnestly anxious.

Approves Compromise

Faced with this threat, President Roosevelt, after a long night conference with Democratic leaders, sent a letter today to Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, chairman of the House conferees on the utility bill, expressing approval of a compromise on the "death-sentence" feature of the measure which was yesterday rejected by the House group.

Backed by this letter the House leadership promptly announced plans for a vote late today on a motion to instruct the House conferees to accept the compromise. If it is carried in the House it will settle the question and speed the bill to certain passage. If it is rejected the Administration is understood to be prepared to make a political issue of the question during the coming campaign.

Active on Neutrality

Charles West, officially Under Secretary of the Interior, but unofficially the President's liaison man with the House, took part in the deliberations leading up to the decision on strategy.

The President was equally active in attempting to guide neutrality legislation.

Besides undertaking to control the course of these two vastly significant measures—one of which would revolutionize the public utility industry in the country and the other which would transform America's foreign policy—Mr. Roosevelt also turned his busy hands to ship subsidy and railroad pension legislation.

In a letter to Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, urging immediate action on a pending ship subsidy bill which had previously been scheduled to go over to the next session.

Also at his behest, an effort was made to obtain a reversal of a House Judiciary Committee vote yesterday by which tax legislation to provide the money for the railroad pension measure was tabled.

Method in His Methods

Such extensive and unusual direct White House interference in the course of legislation served to emphasize the determination of the Administration to clear the congressional boards of all major reform and recovery legislation before the present session adjourns.

With elections coming on it is no secret that Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers hope that the session which will meet in January will be brief and unmarred by controversial measures which would lend themselves to political exploitation by the opposition.

If all major measures now pending can be enacted by the present session there will be little for the next session to do other than pass the routine appropriation bills and adjourn. Every indication points to the belief that the present program concludes the bulk of the President's legislative program for his first term of office. Whether there is another will depend on the outcome of the 1936 elections.

Minor Steps Taken

While the two great major issues pending were being decided behind the scenes, both Senate and House made substantial progress in cleaning up the mass of the less controversial and the minor measures still cluttering the path to adjournment. Steps taken included the following:

The House Appropriations Committee reported, and the House prepared to take up and pass in 40 minutes, the third deficiency appropriation bill—a last moment supply measure to clean up odds and ends omitted in previous supply bills or new costs raised by new legislation. The bill carries a total of $92,322,289 of which $76,084,750 is for administration of the new Social Security Act. The only other major item is $13,000,000 for the new soil conservation service.

The House Ways and Means Committee agreed to report favorably the railroad pay-roll tax bill, companion measure to the railroad pension bill enacted earlier in the week. The new bill carries a 7 per cent tax, half levied on employers and half on employees.

Finland Has Long Recognized Woman's Rights

She works in steel mills and factories, helps run railways, serves in all capacities but as clergymen and soldiers. There are 19 women in Finnish Parliament.

Finland Moves Ahead

Last of four articles showing the progress made in the north European Republic which used to be a minor part of Russia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—When Soviet Russia celebrated International Women's Day last March, an enthusiastic but ill-informed Soviet editor exclaimed: "Only under the dictatorship of the proletariat has woman attained her freedom!" It might have been educational for this editor to travel with the writer this summer to Finland—a former Grand Duchy of Russia, only 40 minutes distant by rail from Leningrad. This little country—which seldom advertises itself—has taken for granted the equality of women since long before the Russian Revolution.

One wonders whether Lenin, who insisted so strongly upon woman's equality in Russia, did not derive inspiration from Finland. He spent some time here before the Revolution, and must have been impressed, like all visitors, by the beneficent influence of Finnish women upon their country's progress.

When Mrs. Alec Tweedie, an Englishwoman, visited Finland 40 years ago, she wrote: "That endless sex question is never discussed. There is no sex in Finland, men and women are practically equal, and on that basis society is formed." Mrs. Tweedie somewhat overstated her case; Finnish women were not granted equal political rights until 1906 and only in 1917 was their political status in municipalities made fully equal.

Women Have Freedom

But if Finnish women gained complete political equality only after they had helped to form a republic, they have been so long accustomed to perform the same work as men that the present generation cannot recall a time when women were not free to do whatever most appealed to them.

Mrs. Tweedie was delighted to discover in 1896 Finnish women working as carpenters and house painters, in the fields and forests, in government offices and banks, and studying in all the universities. If she could return today she would find that Finnish women participate actively in all occupations except those of clergymen and soldiers. And in the church they serve as vestrymen, church wardens and elders, and may join auxiliary military organizations.

The average visitor to Russia believes he has seen something new when he observes women working in steel mills and on the Moscow subway, as guards and even engineers on the railways, in every profession and trade. But if the visitor is Finnish, he is not impressed; as long as he can remember, his own women have done all such work.

To this writer, traveling up and down Finland after 18 months in Russia, the activities of Finnish women still seemed remarkable. On the railways they are conductors, sleeping-car porters, dining-car waiters and ticket-sellers, and at stations women stationmasters emerged calmly from their offices in their neat uniforms to give the signal for the train to leave.

Women As Men's Barbers

It is a trifle disconcerting to enter a men's barber shop and have an attractive young woman begin to cut one's hair; Russia has not prepared one for this. When she had like fashion, she smilingly refused the tip, which no Soviet barber is likely to do.

Stopping overnight at the factory settlement of Warkaus, in central Finland, we watched young men and women workers, who labor together at the same tasks in mills and shipyard, walking together with an air of cheerful comradeship to and from their workers' club and theaters or along the river front. They belong to the same clubs and go to the same schools.

Women are so firmly established in Finland that there was no hint from any quarter, when the world depression affected employment, that women should yield jobs to men. Finlanders assume that women, whether married or not, have as much right to available jobs as men. The Finnish people have managed to reduce unemployment from its peak of 90,000 in 1932 to 10,000 this summer without displacing any women.

It is pleasant to watch young men and women students, in their identical student caps, walking together through the streets of every Finnish town or sitting together in little cafes, usually in serious discussion.

Co-education is universal, and last year 2512 of the 6645 students in Helsingfors University were women, while in Abo University women students outnumbered the men.

In theory, Soviet Russia assures women absolute wage equality; in practice, the universal piece-work system discriminates against women who cannot endure the pace. The same is true in Finnish private industry, although Finnish women are protected by a minimum wage law which has been abolished in Russia. In government service, salaries for Finnish women are the same as for men.

In Finland, as in Russia, few women hold high political posts. There is no Finnish Cabinet Minister, as there is no woman member of the ruling Russian Political Bureau. But 19 Finnish women sit in the Parliament of 200 members, and women gradually are increasing their representation.

A woman editor in Helsingfors told the writer, "Perhaps we are not so impatient as women in countries where equality is novel."

Finland has attained a "sex-less society," more than most countries.

Lower: Photopress

Where Women Do Their Part

The Republic of Finland Has Become One of the World's Centers for Women's Rights and Women's Equality With Men Along Many Lines. In the Upper Photograph They Are Shown at the Important Business of Dairying. While the Lower Photograph Shows Women Stevedores at Work Loading a Timber Ship With Finland's "Gold"

Victoria Seeks Peace In Mine Labor Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—When miners of the Canadian Collieries mine at Cumberland, Vancouver Island, refused to work for the wages offered them, the operators closed the mine and ordered the removal of all equipment. Five hundred miners have appealed to the provincial government to intervene and prevent the loss of their jobs permanently.

The department of labor is endeavoring to bring the two sides of the dispute together and arrange for the reopening of the mine. Meanwhile the miners have been encouraged by the official intimation that the Government is planning legislation by which it could take over mines closed by their owners.

What's Going On In the Arts

The New Movies

AT THE Fine Arts, "Crime Without Passion," first production of Hecht and MacArthur, is being revived. Virtually, it is a novelty, since it was shown only briefly last summer.

It is interesting to compare "Crime Without Passion" with the two other opuses fathered by this independent firm. It resembles "The Scoundrel," rather than "Once in a Blue Moon." Again we have Mr. Hecht's favorite hero, Anthony Mallare, with only his name and his profession changed. Claude Rains poses, and delivers himself of bits of sophomoric cynicism, much as Noel Coward does in "The Scoundrel."

The story is melodramatic, and pretty silly. Directed and produced by Hollywood, it would be another schoolboy's thriller. It is saved by its trick photography, by Lee Garmes, and its "special effects," by Slavko Vorkapich. The notion of the Furies, awaiting their victim, is carried out with imagination and even with humor. The scenes in which the intellect of the lawyer counsels him on building himself an alibi are neatly handled.

Mr. Rains acts too well as the lawyer; he makes the part seem rather more foolish than it need have. Margo, on the other hand, doesn't act well enough; her Carmen Brown is less feline than she should be. Whitney Bourne is sufficiently stately as the Other Girl. Neither this film nor "The Scoundrel" can stand comparison for a minute with "Once in a Blue Moon."

At the RKO-Boston, "Alias Mary Dow" provides Sally Eilers with an emotional rôle as a taxi-dancer who impersonates the daughter of a wealthy pair, who was kidnaped as a child. The impersonation is for the purpose of comforting the mother (Katharine Alexander). It might have been very well if the husband (Henry O'Neil) had not fallen in love with her. But then there wouldn't have been any movie.

The other picture is "She Gets Her Man," which perhaps was intended to be the G-Woman picture to end G-Men pictures. In it SaZu Pitts plays the part of an obscure and timid lady who is forced by circumstances into the rôle of "Tiger Woman," relentless foe of the gangsters. Advantage is taken of the obvious farcical possibilities of this situation. Hugh O'Connell is the press agent who puts the "Tiger Woman" over. A laugh-machine.

L. A. S.

Santa Rosa 'Vigilantes' Seize Alleged Reds

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Aug 22 (AP)—Two men were tarred and feathered and three others ordered to leave town by self-styled vigilantes who conducted an all-night series of raids against alleged Communists in Sonora County.

The five seized were forced to kiss the American flag before they were released. The vigilantes decided to go out and round up agitators whom they believed had called a meeting to stir up trouble among workers in the county hop harvest, just getting under way.

No Marines for Camden

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Announcing a deadlock continued in the Camden, N. J., ship strike, Col. Henry L. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, yesterday denied that he intended sending marines to protect the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's property.

Emigration Based Upon Infiltration Urged in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The recent visit to Australia of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who has been appointed British Secretary of State for the Colonies, has confirmed belief here that in infiltration rather than in mass emigration lies the best hope of transferring some of Britain's overcrowded masses to overseas regions where population is more sparse.

In a report on his experience as a delegate of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association for the centenary celebrations of Victoria and Melbourne, Mr. MacDonald dwells especially on the good will to Britain that he found everywhere.

Regarding the question of redistributing population, he says, "If we are ever going to get a really large flow of migration again, it is going to be by a process of infiltration of this new individual, and that new individual, of this new family and that new family mounting in the aggregate up to thousands and tens of thousands of migrants, not into new communities in more or less virgin parts of the country, but into already existing communities in the Dominions. What we have to do is to try to stimulate the economic conditions that enable that steady flow of migrants to start and attain considerable proportions again."

The question which Mr. Malcolm MacDonald discusses is one that attracts much attention here. Referring to it in a statement published here recently, an organization of some of the younger Conservatives known as "the Imperial Policy Group," makes suggestions in a parallel direction.

This group would use Britain's power as the biggest world market to help forward overseas development wherever homes can be found for more settlers.

Such schemes may not be easily started while economic conditions remain as depressed as is now the case. The main problem meanwhile, Mr. MacDonald points out, is to prevent the good will that now exists from being dissipated owing to the strain put upon it by difficulties that have to be solved by joint effort in the somewhat baffling years that seem to be immediately ahead.

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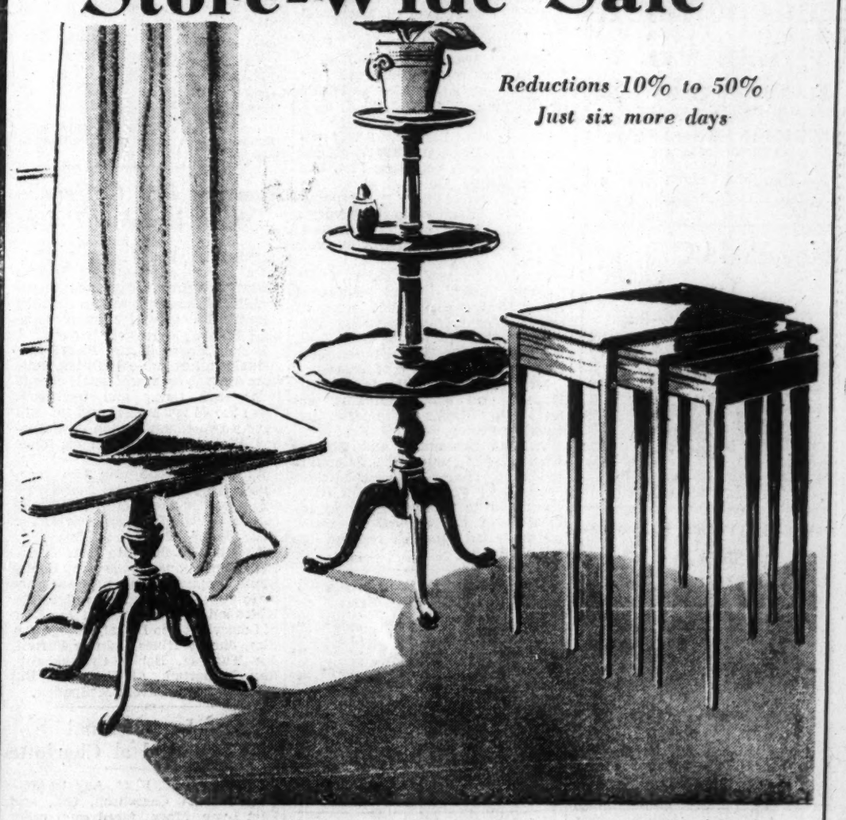

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Allison-Van Ryn And Budge-Mako Teams Win

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 22—The third day of the 54th United States men's tennis doubles passed by without a semblance of an upset as the two quarterfinals found the seeded teams of J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., and C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles defeating Sam Lee and Henry Prusoff of Seattle, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1, and the Davis Cup veterans, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, advancing to the semifinal at the expense of Robert (Lefty) Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Doubles

The women's doubles completed quarterfinal matches with Helen Hull Jacobs; Berkeley, Calif., and Mrs. Marshall (Sarah Palfrey) Fabyan, Cambridge, easily reaching the semifinal by defeating Mrs. Carlton Mabley, Brookline, and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., 6—1, 6—1. The No. 1 overseas seeded team of Freda James and Katherine E. Stammers, England, reached the semifinal Tuesday.

Beginning yesterday the national mixed-doubles opened fire with first-round matches and like the other tournaments upsets were only noted by their absence. Two second-round encounters were completed before the day ended. The national veterans doubles saw two quarterfinal matches played and several second-round affairs in the national father-and-son tournament were chronicled.

Father and Son

Nearest to what might be considered an upset occured in the father-and-son affair when Dwight F. Davis and Dwight Jr., swept the defending champions, R. N. and M. Laird Watt of Montreal, Canada, off the court in a second-round battle, 6—1, 6—4. The summary:

United States Lawn Tennis Men's Doubles Championship—Quarterfinals

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Samuel Lee and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's National Doubles—Quarterfinals

Mrs. Marshall Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., and Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Mrs. Carleton Mabley, Brookline, and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, 6—1, 6—1.

Evelyn Dearman and Nancy Lyle, England, defeated Katharine Winthrop, Boston, and Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, 6—3, 6—3.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, England, and Mrs. John McBride, Short Hills, N. J., 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Father and Son Doubles—Second Round

C. K. Shaw and son, Pawtucket, R. I., defeated S. E. Davenport Jr., and son, Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—4, 9—7.

Samuel Hayes and son, South Hadley, Mass., defeated R. W. Seabury and son, Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

C. C. Pell and son, New York, defeated Stanley Henshaw and son, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

James Oelsner and son, Boston, defeated B. S. Blake, and son, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

W. J. Clothier and son, Philadelphia, defeated T. B. Parker and son, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

F. J. Sulloway and son, Concord, N. H., won by default from H. L. Davenport and son, Long Meadow, Mass.

Dwight F. Davis Sr. and Jr., Southampton, N. Y., defeated R. N. and Laird Watt, Montreal, 6—1, 6—4.

Veterans' Doubles—First Round

Hoffman Nickerson and John R. Runis, New York, defeated H. H. Bassford, New York, and Charles A. Anderson, New Rochelle, N. Y., 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round

F. C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated A. W. Ingalls and H. B. Shaw, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

A. Wallis Myers, England, and Julian S. Myrick, New York, defeated F. J. Sulloway, Concord, N. H., and H. V. Greenough, Boston, 6—3, 7—5, 6—0.

R. B. Bidwell and Richard Bishop, Boston, defeated Bassford and Tunnis, 6—1, 6—1.

R. E. Snow and H. L. Davenport, Longmeadow, Mass., defeated Leonard Keith and H. C. Wick, Cleveland, 7—5, 0—6, 6—4.

Third Round

Baggs and Rosenbaum defeated Dwight F. Davis, Southampton, N. Y., and A. N. Reggio, Boston, 6—3, 9—7.

L. F. Baker, Washington, and Jarvis Adams, Port Washington, N. Y., defeated Armand Burneau, Brookline, and John Nicholl, Boston, 8—6, 15—13.

Seeded Public Parks Tennis Stars Advance

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22 (AP)—In an extraordinary confirmation of ratings, seeded stars without exception took their places in quarterfinal bracketings of the United States public parks tennis tournament here yesterday.

Favorites found the going slightly tougher in third-round matches yesterday but marched into the quarterfinals without a single upset.

Barnard Welsh, defending men's singles champion from Washington, D. C., triumphed in the same easy, straight-set fashion that has marked his play throughout the tournament in eliminating Max Davidson, Chicago star, 6—2, 6—2.

Welsh vs. Bayon

Welsh is scheduled to meet eighth-seeded Maurice Bayon of New Orleans today in one of the quarterfinal matches. Bayon slashed Roy Huber, St. Paul, from the running, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4.

Arnold P. Simons, Louisville (Ky.) ace, who is seeded second in the tournament, conquered William Hughes, six feet, two inch Tennessee state champion from Memphis, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, but only after he had solved Hughes' aggravating drop shot by taking a midcourt position.

McElvenny eliminated Charles Britzius, Minneapolis, 8—6, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

William Schommer of Minneapolis McElvenny eliminated Charles months ago when he downed Trevor Weiss, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Today Schommer will clash in the quarterfinals with Dave Gillam of Pasadena, Calif., who eliminated Hudson Hamm, Miami, Fla., 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Drewes vs. Lurie

In the other quarterfinal, fourth-seeded Ted Drewes of St. Louis will meet William Lurie of New York City. Drewes eliminated Paul Scherer of Minneapolis, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1, while Lurie conquered the Philippine champion, George Forbes of Honolulu, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, yesterday.

Mrs. Ruth Prosser, St. Louis women's singles defending titlist, had little trouble in defeating Mrs. Lila Porter, Mobile, Ala.

Second-seeded Helen E. Germaine, New York, advanced to the women's quarterfinals by means of a 6—4, 6—2 victory over Anna Koll, New Orleans.

The other seeded stars, Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, and Elizabeth Deike, Pasadena, Calif., won as easily, Miss Kayser defeating Virginia Dueker, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—1, while Miss Deike was winning 6—0, 6—1 from Bernice Ayer of Chicago.

Mrs. Prosser will face Miss Kayser, and Miss Germaine will meet Miss Deike in quarterfinal matches Friday.

William Schommer and Charles Britzius, Minneapolis, defending doubles champions, conquered James and Chalmers Ratliff, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1, scores indicative of the manner in which other seeded tandems reached the quarterfinals.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	72	41	.637
New York	64	47	.577
Chicago	57	53	.518
Cleveland	59	55	.518
Boston	59	56	.513
Philadelphia	49	60	.450
Washington	48	66	.421
St. Louis	41	71	.366

Results Aug. 21

Detroit 4, Boston 1.
Detroit 3, Boston 2.
New York 14, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 14, New York 3.
Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 5.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 15, Chicago 7.

Defeat Defending Champions

By a Staff Photographer

Furnish One of the Bright Features at Longwood

Left to Right—Dwight F. (Pete) Davis Jr. and Dwight F. Davis Sr., Donor of the Famous International Tennis Team Trophy Bearing His Name. They defeated the Holders of the United States Father-and-Son Tennis Championship, R. N. and M. Laird Watt of Montreal, in Straight Sets

Sweden Holds A Commanding Lead In Chess Tourney

International Team Chess Tourney
Leading Scores

	Pts.
Sweden	20½
United States	16½
Poland	16
Czechoslovakia	15
Yugoslavia	15
Austria	14½
Hungary	14
Great Britain	14
Argentina	13
France	13

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (AP)—Matches in the seventh round of the international team chess tournament were started yesterday. The only one decided in the first session gave Sweden a one-sided victory over Italy by 4 to 0. Sweden, with 20½ points, holds commanding lead. The pairings:

Seventh Round

Finland vs. Argentina.
Lithuania vs. Austria.
Estonia vs. Denmark.
Palestine vs. Poland.
Roumania vs. Yugoslavia.
Great Britain vs. Switzerland.
Czechoslovakia vs. Latvia.
United States vs. France.
Hungary vs. Ireland.
Sweden vs. Italy.

The United States took a 2 to 0 lead over France when F. J. Marshall and A. W. Dake won from Betdeber and Raizman. Reuben Fine, paired with Dr. Alekhine, adjourned his game, as did A. Kupchik with Kahn.

Two games were finished in the match between Argentina and Finland and the South Americans increased their score by 1½ points to a total of 13. Maderna outplayed Krogius at the fourth board and Bolbochan, at the second, drew with Rasmussen. The other two games were adjourned, to be finished today. The summary:

Boards	Argentina		Finland
1—Grau	(x)	Book	—
2—Bolbochan	½	Rasmussen	½
3—Pisci	(x)	Solin	—
4—Maderna	1	Krogius	0
Total	1½	Total	½

(x) Adjourned.
Finland played white on the odd-numbered boards.

Ranking Pro Golfers Seek Hershey Prizes

HERSHEY, Penna., Aug. 22 (AP)—Prize money of $4000 for 72-hole competition drew 156 of the nation's ranking shotmakers to the Hershey Country Club today for the third annual Hershey open golf tourney.

Walter Hagen, Henry Picard and virtually all of the game's big shots from coast to coast will battle over 18 holes each today and tomorrow. Then the 60 low scorers and tie will have a two-round stretch on Saturday. Picard is playing on his home course.

Ed Dudley, who won two years ago, is back for another shot at the title—and, incidentally, the $1000 top money. Ky Laffoon of Denver, the 1934 winner, is not defending.

Also in the field are Sam Parks, the national open champion; Denny Shute, Jimmy Thompson, California siege gun; the trick shot artists, Joe Kirkwood, of Chicago, and Joe Ezar of Louisville; Leo Diegel, George von Elm, Jimmy Hines, Johnny Farrell, Joe Turnesa, Bobby Cruickshank, Ray Mangrum, Al Espinosa, Bill Mehlhorn and Harold McSpaden.

Eastern Legion Final Started at Charlotte

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 22 (AP)—Teams from Carrollton, Ga., and East Lynn, Mass., faced each other today in the first game of the American Legion junior baseball eastern finals here. Plains, Penna., and Bridgeport, Conn., teams were to follow Carrollton and East Lynn on the diamond this afternoon. The two other regional champions, Gastonia, N. C., and Royal Oak, Mich., will clash tomorrow morning.

The winners of today's games will meet in the second game tomorrow. The title game between the winner of this contest and the winner of the Gastonia-Royal Oak game will meet in the title game Saturday. The pairings were announced at a banquet here last night.

The winner of the tournament will meet the western champions, to be decided in a tournament now under way at Stockton, Calif., for the national title.

Daughter Equals Mother's Record

By a Staff Correspondent

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—By winning the Kooyonga golfing championship for the third time, Katharine Rymill has equaled the record achieved by her mother, Mrs. H. L. Rymill. She defeated Mrs. E. J. Ivy, 5 and 4. The elimination rounds extended over four days and the competitors included some of the most notable players in the metropolitan area. Miss Rymill comes of a great golfing family. Her father was responsible for the establishment of the Kooyonga links and was a prominent performer. Her mother was undisputed champion for many years, and her brother, William S. Rymill, is also a champion. Miss Rymill is only in her early twenties, and authorities consider she should go abroad.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 22, 1910

THE Philadelphia Athletics and Cleveland staged a slugging battle in the American League, the A's winning in 12 innings, 7 to 6. The winners made 15 hits, and Cleveland had 16. Murphy, right fielder of the Athletics, was the individual star of the day with a single, double and two triples.

South Africans Win Series From England

LONDON, Aug. 21 (Canadian Press)—Fifteen youthful South African cricketers last night celebrated their victory over England in the series of five test matches. Holding the mother country to a draw in the final game concluded at The Oval yesterday, the Springboks earned the honor by virtue of winning the second encounter at Lord's early in July—the only match fought to a decision.

In that tussle, the first ever won by South Africa in England, the tourists overcame their more experienced opponents by a margin of 157 runs. The other matches were drawn.

The fifth game was a high-scoring battle in which the South Africans led off with 476 runs. England replied with 534 for six wickets, declaring at the lunch interval yesterday. Going in a second time, the tourists had amassed 287 for six wickets when time was called.

Maurice Leyland and Leslie Ames returned to the wickets when play was resumed with England's score at 313 for four wickets. The former had scored 119 and his colleague 25. The Yorkshireman ran his total to 161 before being dismissed, while Ames had compiled 148 when Capt. R. E. S. Wyatt decided to declare the innings.

Fifty-eight runs behind, the first South African batsmen soon lost their wickets. Horace Cameron, Kenneth Viljoen, Eric Dalton and Capt. Herbert Wade all played confidently, however, and carried the total to 287 for six when stumps were drawn. Dalton was top scorer with 57 not out. In his first innings he scored 117.

Jack Westland Among Chicago Golf Eligibles

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—After a day and a half of rain storms, postponements and high scores, Chicago yesterday named its district delegation of qualifiers for the national amateur golf championship at Cleveland, Sept. 9 to 14, inclusive.

Jack Westland, runner-up to Francis Ouimet in the 1931 championship, and Bill Lain, club champion of the Beverly course that exacted a high toll of shots, tied for low scoring honors with 36-hole totals of 152, or 10 shots over par for the distance. Twenty qualified, together with five transfer players.

Four, who scored 157 totals, were forced to play off for three remaining places with the result that Russell Martin, a leading Chicago amateur, was eliminated. Martin qualified later, however, when it was announced that Bob Baldwin of Chicago, who had qualified with 156, had been forced to withdraw because of business reasons.

Gus Moreland, former Texas star and Walker Cup player, was one of the qualifiers, scoring 154. Charles ("Chick") Evans Jr. and Robert A. Gardner automatically qualified as former champions, giving Chicago a total delegation of 22 players, among them three former Walker Cup stars.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	38	28	.576
Portland	37	28	.569
San Francisco	36	28	.563
Los Angeles	33	31	.516
Seattle	33	31	.516
Oakland	33	33	.500
Sacramento	27	39	.409
Hollywood	24	43	.358

Results Aug. 21

Sacramento 9, San Francisco 8.
Oakland 8, Los Angeles 2.
Hollywood 7, Seattle 4.
Portland 5, Missions 4.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	75	51	.595
New Orleans	76	52	.594
Nashville	66	59	.528
Memphis	67	61	.523
Chattanooga	62	61	.504
Little Rock	60	64	.484
Birmingham	51	77	.398
Knoxville	47	79	.373

Results Aug. 21

New Orleans 8, Nashville 6.
New Orleans 8, Nashville 6.
Atlanta 6, Memphis 3.
Chattanooga 9, Birmingham 8.
Little Rock 11, Knoxville 8.

Hawaiian Golfer Not to Play

HONOLULU, Aug. 22 (AP)—Hawaii will not be represented in the United States amateur golf tournament at Cleveland this year, William K. Notley led the Hawaiian aspirants in the qualifying test, but said he did not plan to compete at Cleveland. His score was 156.

Jack Rothrock A Dependable Man With Cardinals

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jack Rothrock, the big Californian who plays right field for the St. Louis Cardinals, is one of those steady, dependable baseball players who sees his name in the newspaper headlines only about once a month, and sometimes not that often. Never a long hitter, but always fast in the field and on the bases, Jack is regarded very highly by Frankie Frisch, St. Louis manager, who said recently that if he had nine Rothrocks on his club he wouldn't have much to worry about.

Rothrock's climb to stardom in the majors has been a rocky one. Although the record books say he started out in professional baseball with the Arkansas City club back in 1924, actually he broke in with Hutchinson in the Western Association the year before. Jack went to high school in Long Beach, Calif., where he was an all-around athlete and at one time was offered scholarships at four different colleges. However, when his amateur standing was ruined during his last year in high, because he played a Saturday-afternoon ball game against a team of professionals, Rothrock decided that going to college would be a waste of time if he could not take part in varsity sports, so he turned to baseball.

Started in 1923

He first signed with Hutchinson in 1923, but he had very little success in the Western Association. When Jack first reported, the Hutchinson manager was on the bench because of a mishap, so the new rookie became a shortstop to fill the vacancy. Although his previous experience had been in the outfield, Jack played a good game in the infield for a while. It was a blow to him when the manager returned to duty and sent him back to the bench.

Later in the season, Hutchinson lent its rookie to Topeka, but he spent most of his time sitting in the stands because that club didn't need any more "green kids." The following season, Hutchinson "farmed" Jack to Arkansas City, or at least that was the way the manager wanted it. However, it later developed that instead of Rothrock being "farmed" out, the Hutchinson owner had sold him, so naturally the youngster belonged to the Arkansas City outfit.

After two good years in Arkansas City, Rothrock was purchased by the Boston Red Sox, reporting to them at the close of the 1925 season. Jack didn't break down any fences in the American League, but he punched out enough base hits to remain there until 1932. An injury interrupted his career, and the Red Sox traded him to the Chicago White Sox, who in turn sent him to Toronto. From the International League Jack drifted to Columbus.

Is a Hustler

In the Ohio city Rothrock worked hard to make a comeback, because, he said, "I had a family to care for and playing baseball was the only thing I knew how to do at all well." With the Red Birds, Johnny batted .347 in 126 games, and stole 19 bases, and also was the star of the "Little World Series" of that year by sensational fielding, baserunning and hitting. The Cardinals purchased him in September of 1933.

The Cardinals didn't win the pennant in 1933, but Frisch was at the World Series just the same. At a game in Washington, Frankie was standing at one end of the press box, apparently in deep thought, when the writer started showering him with questions concerning the prospects for the Cardinals the following year. Among other things, we asked him if Rothrock had a chance to break into his regular outfield, and the Cardinal pilot answered, "Of course he has, but he's got to hustle."

Therein lies the secret of Rothrock's success with the Cardinals. He hustles every minute, as if he were inspired. That type of baseball player is "solid" with Frisch. It is the way Frisch has played the game for more than 15 years and he expects his men to follow suit.

When the last batch of unofficial National League batting averages was released, the Cardinal right-fielder was hitting .295. Most of the hits are singles and doubles. Jack is an expert bunter, which means an expert at "laying down" sacrifice hits. For this reason, he occupies the No. 2 slot in the Cardinal batting order.

While such stars as Dizzy Dean, Joe Medwick and Ripper Collins are breaking into newspaper headlines daily, silent Johnny Rothrock continues to play right field for the world baseball champions practically every day.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	73	41	.640
St. Louis	69	43	.616
Chicago	72	48	.600
Pittsburgh	64	55	.538
Brooklyn	54	60	.474
Philadelphia	51	65	.440
Cincinnati	49	69	.415
Boston	32	83	.278

Results Aug. 21

St. Louis 13, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 3, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 13, Chicago 12.
Chicago 19, Philadelphia 5.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	76	56	.576
Buffalo	75	58	.564
Syracuse	75	61	.551
Baltimore	74	63	.540
Toronto	71	63	.530
Newark	67	68	.496
Rochester	53	77	.408
Albany	44	89	.331

Results Aug. 21

Syracuse 3, Newark 2.
Baltimore 5, Albany 1.
Other games postponed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	73	50	.594
Indianapolis	69	54	.561
Columbus	67	55	.549
Kansas City	67	57	.540
Milwaukee	64	60	.516
St. Paul	58	60	.492
Toledo	49	70	.412
Louisville	41	82	.333

Results Aug. 21

Kansas City 3, Indianapolis 1.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 0.
Minneapolis 8, Toledo 7.
Louisville 3, Milwaukee 2.

Scotland Defeats England

GLASGOW, Scotland, Aug. 22 (AP)—A crowd of 70,000 saw Scotland defeat England yesterday, 4 to 2, in an international soccer match. It was an "all-pay" occasion, with every person in attendance swelling the proceeds that went to a special fund.

Ohio Farm Boy Wins the North American Title

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Joe Hiestand, 28-year-old Hillsboro, (Ohio) farm boy, won the North American clay target championship here yesterday in one of the most thrill-packed finishes of the Grand American trapshoot's history.

Hiestand tied with nine others for the crown with 199 out of 200. He did the same thing a year ago, but lost the shootoff to Walter Beaver of Berwyn, Penna.

Beaver was in the lineup of 10 as the shootoff started yesterday, but Hiestand calmly broke 100 extra targets in a row while the other nine dropped out one by one.

Mrs. Lela Hall of East Lynne, Mo., who takes time off from her restaurant each year to attend the Grand American, topped a week of outstanding performances by breaking 191 out of 200 to take the women's national championship.

Mrs. Don McClain of Atlanta, Ga., finished second, defeating Mrs. Bunny Sanders of Keyser, W. Va., in the shootoff. Mrs. Sanders, woman champion last year, missed the twenty-fifth target in the shootoff, while the Georgian broke 25 in a row.

Mrs. McClain and Mrs. Sanders had tied at 187 out of 200, four targets behind Mrs. Hall. Mrs. R. Meadows of Des Moines, Iowa, finished in fourth place with 186.

The 10 who tied for the men's crown was the greatest number ever to knot for the laurels. Tied with Hiestand and Beaver were: H. C. Jones, East Alton, Ill.; H. R. Hoon, Jewell, Iowa; Bill Eldred, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gerlad Batten, Chicago; J. A. Seeger, Newburgh, N. Y.; Ned Lilly, Stanton, Mich.; Ray Zwiener, Blooming Prairie, Minn.; and C. W. Keller, Omaha, Neb.

Hiestand finished in first place, Beaver in fifth and the others in the order named. Lilly, Zwiener, and Keller dropped out at the end of the first 25 of the shootoff, Seeger went out on the next 25, Beaver and Batten failed to survive the 75 mark, and then Eldred, Hoon and Jones were knocked out on the last 25.

Vanderbilt's Prestige Wins in Sloop Class

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's sloop Prestige yesterday won the vice-commodore's cup for sloops and Rowe B. Metcalf's Sachem took the cup for schooners in the fifth and last port-to-port run of the New York Yacht Club's annual cruise, from Mattapoisett, Mass., to Newport, the distance was 33 miles.

Istalena was second to Prestige among the sloops while Mouette won the 12-meter class with Cantidoe second. Revenge took first place in the 10-meter class, Oriole defeated Variant in the thirties and Priscilla beat Roulette III in the eight-meters division.

Mandoo won in the cruiser class with Curlew second and Telegram third, while Rugosa II won in the special, sloop-yawl class.

Twenty-nine yachts started and finished the race which was run with little better weather than that which stalled the craft at sea in other port-to-port runs of the cruise. The race was postponed for two hours due to fog.

Two cups provided by former Commodore Vincent Astor will be raced for today.

Sopwith Considering A New Challenger

TORQUAY, Eng., Aug. 21 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith, prominent British sportsman, is seriously considering building a new and bigger Endeavour II with which he may challenge again for the America's Cup, emblematic of the world's yachting supremacy.

The wealthy sportsman, who failed to lift the trophy in a series off Newport, R. I., a year ago, is negotiating with Nicholson's shipyard for a class J racer which would be four feet longer than the original Endeavour and 20 tons heavier. The new Endeavour would have the same sail area as the old.

Sopwith, steering his Endeavour in today's race off the Royal Torquay Yacht Club, said he has not yet decided himself definitely on the new venture.

Mamaux Proposes A Trophy for Babe Ruth

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—A trophy for Babe Ruth in recognition of his service to baseball was proposed yesterday by Albert Leon Mamaux, manager of the Albany International League baseball club, in letters sent to players and umpires in the major and minor leagues.

"It was Ruth who raised salaries in baseball," said Mamaux in his letters, "and I think we owe it to ourselves to make him understand that we appreciate all he has done for baseball and for baseball players."

Mamaux proposed to Bill Manley, secretary of the International League with headquarters in New York, that he assume the chairmanship of a committee to handle the fund. The presentation would be made in New York early in the winter.

Colonial Cricketer to England

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Aug. 22 (Canadian Press)—E. A. Martindale, West Indian fast bowler, has signed to play with Burnley in the Lancashire Cricket League for one year, it was learned yesterday. He will leave the colony for England next spring.

Sporting Around the Hub

Eddie Casey's Debut With Redskins

SHORTLY the Boston Redskin professional football team will be working out at the Waltham Golf Club, and local interest in the welfare of the team will exceed that of all other years through the debut of Eddie Casey as coach.

Casey coached at Tufts, then the Harvard freshman and varsity elevens, and not only the general public will be checking every move of the team, but collegiate circles as well. Eddie was born and reared in Natick, Mass., and now has his home in Winthrop; and naturally, being a local boy, he will begin his professional team experience with Bostonians behind him.

No Exemption—If the team fails to click he can expect that "home boy" support to turn into "boos," but certainly no more critiism can follow the coach of the pro football team than that of the college. If Bill Shepherd, new recruit from Western Maryland, can forward pass, Casey will have just about everything in the way of material. A Barry Wood type of passer would put the local pros way out front.

Girls' State Junior Golf—Entries for the girls' state junior golf championship at Pine Brook Valley next week must be in the hands of Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, secretary of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts, by noon Saturday. Any girl who has not reached her 19th birthday before Aug. 27 is eligible. The entry fee is $1, and should be sent to Mrs. Stanwood at 323 Washington Street, Wellesley.

Braves Will Face Pirates—The Pittsburgh Pirates, fourth in the National League pennant race at the moment, come to Boston tomorrow and open a four-game series with the Braves. A single game is booked for tomorrow, starting at 3:15 o'clock. It is Ladies' Day at Braves Field. Another single is scheduled for Saturday and a doubleheader Sunday.

Kittansett Four-Ball—Frances Stebbins and Mrs. Harriet Ferris of Brae Burn won low gross honors with an 80 Tuesday and an 82, yesterday, for a 162 total in the annual women's invitation four-ball at the Kittansett Club golf tournament. They finished one stroke under Priscilla Dennett of The Country Club and Laura Robbins of Weston who took low net with an 81-82—163 for 149. The leading pair on the first day, Mrs. Brad Whittemore of Brae Burn and Mrs. Ames Stevens of North Andover added an 87 to their first-day 77 for third in both gross and net.

Champion Reaches Final—Paul L. Guibord, defending champion, Dartmouth College tennis captain from Melrose, reached the final round of the annual southern Maine tennis singles championship at York Harbor, yesterday, defeating Vaughan Pines of Haverhill, Mass., in three sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. Guibord will face Edward Fuller of Salem, Mass., in the final.

One Assist for Collins—Jimmy (Ripper) Collins of the Cardinals, playing against the Braves yesterday, almost equaled a major league record. He played through the entire nine innings at first base, and his only fielding chance was an assist in the first inning. The record is no assists and no putouts for nine innings, held jointly by A. B. McCauley of Washington in 1891 and John W. Clancy of the Chicago White Sox in 1930. Last season, Lou Gehrig of the Yankees played through a game and had only one putout and no assists.

British Turn Back All-Star Four, 6—5

BEDMINSTER, N. J., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Hurlingham polo team of England defeated the All-Stars on Schley Field yesterday, 6 to 5.

Most of the game was played in a driving rainstorm which impeded the ponies and slowed the game, but the British players displayed the better team-work. They got away to a second-chukker lead and were threatened seriously only once. That was in the fifth chukker when the All-Stars made a strong effort to tie the score.

H. W. (Rube) Williams of Rumson and Capt. H. C. Walford, Hurlingham, spare, played on the All-Stars. The other players were United States Army men. The summary:

Hurlingham (6)	All-Stars (5)
1—Capt. M. P. Ansell	1—Capt. H. C. Walford
2—E. H. Tyrrell-Martin	2—Major Wilkinson
3—Capt. P. B. Sanger	3—Capt. C. C. Smith
Back—Capt. H. Guinness	Back—H. W. Williams

Score by Chukkers

Hurlingham	1	2	1	1	1	0	—6
All-Stars	2	0	1	0	2	0	—5

Goals — Hurlingham: Ansell 3, Tyrrell-Martin 3. All-Stars: Walford 2, Wilkinson, Smith 2.

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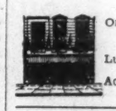
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Red Cross Meeting in Brazil To Build Stronger Foundations For Relief Work in Americas

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The Pan-American Union at Washington announces the Third Pan-American Red Cross Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 15-26, 1935. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and chairman of the union's governing board, referring to the humanitarian work done by Red Cross groups, terms it "labor carried on through emergency situations enabling common counsel to lay stronger foundations for future national welfare."

Statistics show that one third of the 61 national Red Cross societies are operated in the Americas. In fact, history recalls that the first organization was founded in Peru, South America, during 1879. The real value of the work, however, was not demonstrated until the World War, when, because of the society's far-reaching activities, prestige and growth resulted.

While the tasks carried on during 1914-1918 attracted world-wide approval the society labored for a far different objective. The alleviation of distress and suffering brought on by earthquakes, floods, famine, and other major catastrophes, held its attention and special emphasis was (and is being) given to the acquisition of public co-operation. The response has been gratifying.

Exchange of Information

Pan American Red Cross conferences, held since 1923, have been the most effective methods for maintaining the altruistic enthusiasm roused in the Americas, and for facilitating an exchange of views and experiences so important for promoting lines of such usefulness. Responsibilities on a scale undreamed of years ago have fallen upon the society. With these responsibilities it is interesting to note that a high standard of efficiency and a capacity to expand has been maintained.

At the Rio de Janeiro conference during September a wide range of topics is to be discussed. Of the ones particularly recognized in the United States the program includes: (1) formation and organization of local Red Cross committees and their co-operation with the central committee; (2) extension and intensification of propaganda through publications and posters, wireless, newspapers, cinema, lectures, etc.; (3) plan of action by a relief committee at the time of national disaster, and the collaboration of neighboring countries; (4) social service work, with special reference to the unemployed and their families, and (5) organization and technical improvement of junior Red Cross sections within the framework of national groups.

Rio de Janeiro, where the conference convenes, is one of the most beautiful and best-kept of the Latin-American cities. Some 1,580,000 citizens wander along broad avenues past modern, imposing buildings. Commercially the people enjoy the trade to and from the ever-present ships in port. Culturally, they have the internationally known institutes of art and science, the theaters, museums, libraries and learned societies. For amusements they enjoy the beaches, golf courses, tennis clubs, regattas and racing.

Large Attendance Forecast

Into this surrounding will come Red Cross delegates from many parts of the world. The exact number is not known, but by the ready responses to the society's invitation a conference equal in attendance to the first two in Buenos Aires and Washington respectively is anticipated.

The peoples of Latin America are especially devoted to humanitarian ideals. Their own restricted, but rapidly changing, social conditions have perhaps made them susceptible to relief work. The Latin-American republics have attained a considerable degree of efficiency in Red Cross activities. To these have been added Junior Red Cross branches organized to influence boys and girls toward their later humanitarian duties as men and women.

Today, according to figures supplied by Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, more than 14,000,000 junior members are devoting their energies with increasing enthusiasms. Their efforts are directed toward the development of understanding and of good will, so that upon the basis of justice and fair dealing with peoples spiritual unity and uninterrupted harmony may increase.

A considerable exchange of correspondence between junior members scattered miles apart is interesting because of its frankness and friendly concern. For instance, letters exchanged by members in Japan, Denmark, and Hungary declare that "if there is anything special you would like to know about our country or school we would be happy to answer that request."

Likeness of Purpose

And again, Nancy, a rural schoolgirl in Australia, wrote to a New Mexican girl named Sarah, and confided, "We had to send a letter to some people in New Mexico, and so I thought I would write to you." Nancy's purpose was to discover mutual interests. Fundamentally, a likeness of humanitarian purposes has been developed in the Junior Red Cross. "Sympathies," says Ruth Evelyn Henderson, educational adviser to the groups as a whole, "express themselves spontaneously whenever an appeal is dramatic enough to be reported in the newspaper.

"When Long Beach, California, was wrecked by an earthquake, Spanish children hastened an anxious letter to their American friends, and expressed the thought that they were thinking of them and sharing in the sorrow. Likewise, a high school girl in Alabama wrote to a Japanese official offering sincere regrets because of a typhoon which had destroyed many homes." There are hundreds of other instances, all developing respect and friendly understanding among the young people of the world.

For an organization that is barely 20 years old, in the countries where it originated, Australia and Canada, the spread and maturity of the Junior Red Cross are remarkable. Says the Pan-American Bulletin: "Parents, educators and statesmen have bidden the movement godspeed." Free from oblique motives, the youth of countries are exploring a world of brotherhood founded on universal welfare.

Examples Set to World

The same high ideals attract the thoughts of members of the parent group. Eighteen societies thrive in the South and the Caribbean Americas. Each of the societies, in developing a particular field or fields, has set examples for European nations to adopt.

Argentina has established aid posts along the seashore, and volunteers clean the beaches so as to prevent accidents from broken glass. Bolivia, during the Gran Chaco war, cared for soldiers' families, refugees from the front, and prisoners of war. Chile has opened some 49 dental clinics. Costa Rica has opened a school for the blind. Mexico maintains an establishment with facilities for sun-baths. Paraguay provides milk wagons and milk distribution service for school children. Uruguay finances a day nursery, a baby clinic, and four kindergartens.

Without question, the work of the Red Cross organization tells a more conclusive story than any number of printed reports. The organization stands for social progress, and the Third Pan-American Conference, to meet in Rio de Janeiro, "will be able to take pride in the definite step toward a continuous evolution of the movement throughout the world."

G. H. C.

Ambassador

Wide World

Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze

Raised From Rank of Minister to Ambassador

Dr. Sze has presented his credentials to President Roosevelt as first Ambassador of China to the United States.

Diving Trade Plied In Homemade Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22—Rubber pads his wife used when cleaning the kitchen floor, an ancient hot-water tank, a grinder wheel and odds and ends for which he bartered in the city's junk yards, compose the assortment of miscellany Kenneth F. Ashe, unemployed painter, has utilized to construct a diver's suit with which he can work in 15 feet of water.

Mr. Ashe called upon his ingenuity when he found he could relieve the pressure of unemployment by salvaging sunken motorboats in Irondequoit Bay and Lake Ontario. A test has revealed the outfit can be used successfully.

Mr. Ashe cut a water tank to the proper size for a helmet, bartered in junk yards for glass for a window, traded his ancient motorcycle for the coffee-grinder wheel and parts of an air pump, which he fashioned into a diver's pump, and prevailed upon his wife to surrender the floor pads. A friend who admired his ingenuity soldered the apparatus without charge.

Giving Up New York Cabs Is General Motors Plan

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Purchase of the Terminal Transportation System, Inc., and its major affiliates from the General Motors Truck Company was announced by B. M. Seymour yesterday. He said General Motors was getting out of the taxicab business in New York because urgently needed regulation had been retarded and that he would retire about 1100 taxicabs now on the streets here after Sept. 1.

This, it was said, would make about 2000 cab drivers in New York jobless. The men will, however, be able to purchase retired cabs on an installment plan, calling for $1-a-day payments. They will thus be able to go into business for themselves on a capital of between $15 and $20.

Davey Says New Deal Should Use 'Horse Sense'

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio told the National Association of Gardeners last night the New Deal "needs horse sense instead of college professors."

In a brief address, devoted largely to an explanation of his position and difficulties he has encountered, the executive said much of the "wasteful, incompetent and in some cases dishonest" relief situation in Ohio was attributable to "theorists with no practical experience." The Governor, while criticizing the "brain trust" made it clear he still favors President Roosevelt.

Skilled Labor Scarcity Looms To Plague U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

automobile plants, all those who used vast numbers of skilled workers, had their own apprentice systems. With the slump in the automobile industry, the system of training young men was curtailed. There were enough men already trained, they declared, to take care of all the jobs.

This held true through the depression years. But four years is a long time. Four years can make big gaps in the ranks of the skilled workers. The automobile companies are finding this true now. The men they want are standing in the ranks of the unemployed unskilled men. They should be filling the higher-paying jobs. Instead of that they are in the streets, complicating the already complex relief problem, while industry is crying for the experience that it should have given them.

Farmers Not So Affected

Much has been heard of the problem of the farm laborer. In Ohio and Indiana this angle does not perplex relief authorities. Ohio and Indiana have a fine system of diversified crops. The average farm hand in these states works the year around. True, there are some extra hands needed at certain harvest seasons, but not in any number to cause them to become a problem.

The whole problem of relief here really centers around the industrial setup. Even the general strike at Terre Haute was but a minor development. Here was the case of strongly organized labor having a grievance. The general strike was ill-advised. Because of that it collapsed. The thing that has not been settled is the difference between workers and employers in the plant from whence the trouble sprang.

Big Pay for Diemakers

We have heard so much of low wages, of depressed standards and the lowering of pay rates due to the overcrowding of the labor markets, that we miss entirely some of the side issues that have grown up during the past years. Wages are low in many places. Strikes go on.

Yet during the past year one automobile parts plant in Indiana paid diemakers at rates that netted these workers as much as $500 a month. Seasonal labor, it is true.

But even then this plant could not get as many men as it needed. After the rush is over, the skilled workers will drift away. They will have money. But they will not stay in a town where they know there will be no activity for a given number of months.

So, when this plant does open again the search will begin all over again. The men they had this season will be in Detroit or some other city to which they have drifted.

Smoothing Seasonal Work

This is another very definite angle of the problem, the smoothing out of seasonal work, the meeting of the problem by industry itself in the formation of some plan that will keep the needed men in the vicinity of the plant.

In the opinion of employment agencies and labor men in both Ohio and Indiana this is another reason for the curtailing of the apprentice system by some of the big plants. They had begun to feel that they were only training men for their competitors to hire. So they didn't train them, and now both themselves and their competitors are short of skilled labor.

This condition winds itself sinuously through the mazes of the whole relief problem here in Indiana and Ohio. There are too many unskilled men. The relief roles are loaded with them.

Revolves Round WPA

The whole argument revolving around WPA is affected by this condition. PWA, hiring many skilled construction workers pays prevailing wages. Even then contractors holding PWA contracts are finding it hard to get needed men in some trades. But outside the fence that surrounds the construction job are the mass of men holding out hands that though willing lack training in skilled work.

One of the largest metal working plants in Indianapolis has not trained a man in four years. Now they want the men they did not train. And they can't get them. And while they search the relief rolls remain swollen.

They Get the Relief Habit

Another deplorable thing is happening out here as it is happening all over the United States.

There is growing up a class of laborers who for years have known nothing but relief work. They turned out in their thousands to take CWA jobs. They switched to FERA when the initials changed. Just as easily and flexibly they are now changing over to the WPA jobs.

The small employer wants nothing to do with them. The average contractor won't take them. The men themselves are gradually coming to look upon this form of relief work as a permanent thing. They are satisfied with the jobs that do not push them too hard, that call for nothing in the way of ambition or effort. They are men who are without skill, who have never been trained.

But among all thoughtful people out here there is a definite feeling growing up that the day of such work is not far distant. Cities and counties are saying openly that the Federal $4,800,000,000 grant is the last big handout.

Cities See Trouble Ahead

These municipalities are in many instances trying to get as much work done as possible under the grants made to them. For they see in the future the whole mass of relief work being handed back to them. They see themselves faced with the responsibility, not only of the unemployables, but of the many unemployed and unskilled workers.

If business keeps on picking up at its present rate they see themselves faced with a strange situation, supporting thousands of unwanted unskilled men while industry seeks for skilled men it cannot find.

This, all those concerned with the problem of relief agree, is a problem that must be solved. If industry wants skilled men it should have them. It should have them out of the ranks of the unemployed. But how to get them is another matter. Someone must train them.

Indiana and Ohio farmers are more prosperous than they have been in years. Going through the country one asks farmer after farmer how he is finding business. And the answer invariably is "good!" It has been a long time since a midwestern warmer answered that question in that manner.

And, because he is prosperous, the farmer is spending more money than he has in years. He is paying up old debts. He is buying things he needs, farm machinery, household equipment, all work for the big plants, for more skilled men who are not in sight.

Then, too, rural electrification is just around the corner. The money is available and the farmers here are moving to utilize it.

Need Will Increase

With rural electrification will come more household equipment, bathrooms in hundreds of thousands of rural homes, more work for the metal workers and enamelers, which means more skilled workers.

The whole trend of events in the Middle West points to an intensification of the skilled help problem. And as yet none of the big manufacturers, metal plants or producers seems willing to take the first step. One of the biggest automobile concerns out here faced the problem in conference lately but nothing came of it. It was felt that a costly system of training men might only benefit their competitors.

But the problem must be faced. The ranks of the old skilled workers is growing thinner and they are not being filled up. And all this at a time when several factors seem to point to still greater activity ahead.

Solution Up to Industry

Beside all this, PWA, WPA and the bureau of roads pale into insignificance. These are but temporary measures. This other thing is a vital and important angle of industry. New rulings from Washington may still further change the WPA setup.

But the real problem can only be met by industry itself. This is the prevailing opinion among the skilled workers, employers and relief workers alike.

The man in the employment office who has just had to admit his inability to supply 100 skilled mechanics, says: Uncle Sam cannot go on paying forever. Here is one of the strangest and most important effects of the depression. It is one of the most significant in the whole setup in the rich Midwest today.

'Now, Paul, Go Right Ahead'

Paul Regan Amateur Who Made Good

Massachusetts Youth Does His Impersonations Before the "Mike," With Maj. Edward Bowes Conducting His Amateur Night

Paul Regan Had to Have a Job So Made Hit on Air and Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Ten days ago Paul Regan was just a youth from Massachusetts in search of some kind of a job. He came here when the prospect was not any too promising. He had to find work within three days or go back home.

Thus motivated, he at once proceeded to make good, and today he is an outstanding "hit" on the radio, has played in motion pictures and flown from here to Baltimore, where he is now appearing in vaudeville. His contract is for an indefinite run.

Paul's specialty is impersonations. Slender, tallish, with a serious, boyish face, he presented himself at the studios of the National Broadcasting Company and made an application for an audition on the Maj. Edward Bowes' amateur hour. The first demonstration of his ability won him an immediate place on the program, and on Sunday night, Aug. 11, he won the same recognition from the public as he had from the studio officials. He stopped the show.

This has happened on each of his subsequent appearances before the public, it was said here, the performance being interrupted by the demand for encores wherever he is heard or seen.

His best liked imitations are Will Rogers, Lionel Barrymore, Joe E. Brown, Rudy Vallee, Joe Penner, Maurice Chevalier, Edward G. Robinson, "Charlie Chan" and the "Shadow."

Paul is one of eight children, the son of a printer of Medford, Mass. His high school ambition was to play heavy dramatic roles, preferably Shakespearean.

Bringing his mother and father here to attend the second broadcast was one of his happiest achievements, as it marked his mother's first visit to New York and his father's first in 25 years and was made possible through his own earnings—advanced to him.

Hundreds of talented young persons have appeared on this Sunday night amateur program. Many of them have been successfully launched professionally as a result. But very few have "made it" in so short a time as Paul Regan, who came out first in the popularity contest which follows the Sunday night show each week by a "huge number" of votes.

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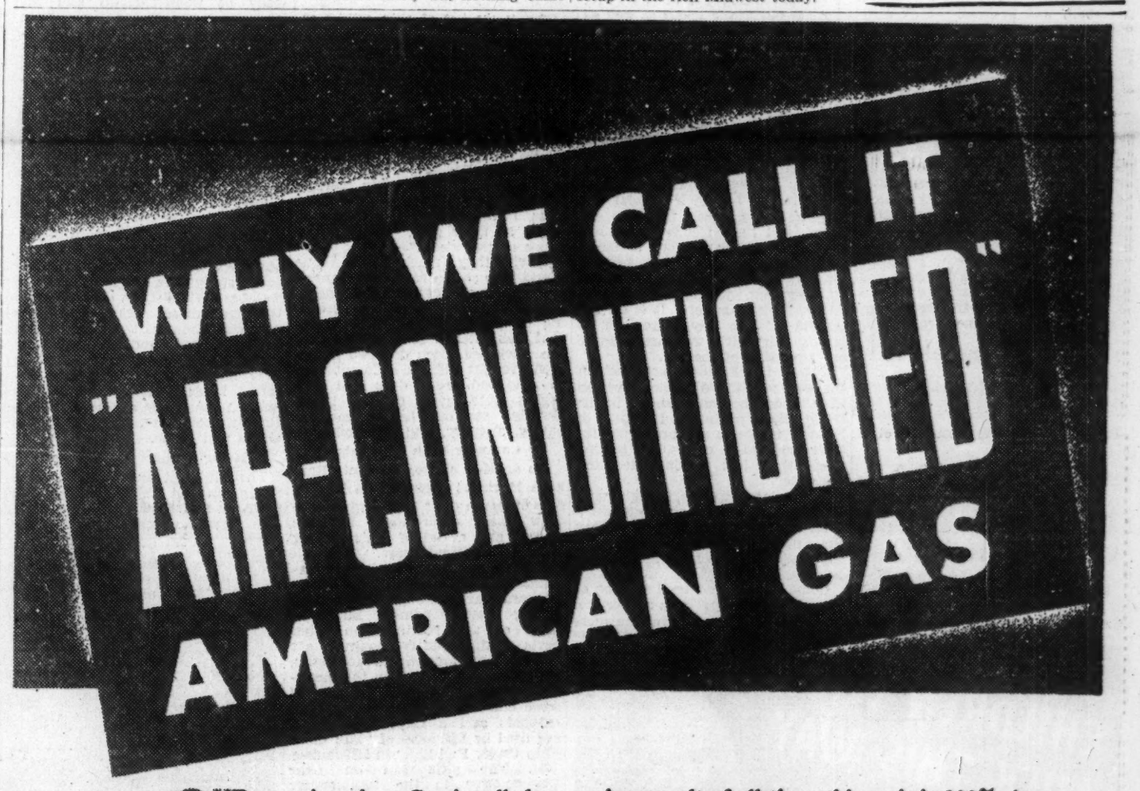

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Music of Ancient China

By **Pearl Strachan**

LONG centuries before Confucius collected the "Book of Odes," or the "Shih-King," which he did about 500 B. C., Chinese songs had been sung to the lyre and the lute and the tambourine. The "Yellow Emperor" about 2350 B. C. supported a royal orchestra playing instruments having from five to 50 strings apiece.

Many of the poems in the "Shih-King," treating as they do of home life, of soldiering, of romance, of meetings and of partings, and even of political intrigue, are still favorites with the people, and even today are chanted or sung with a certain appreciation of their rugged humor.

Music in China has never stood out as a separate art, as it has in the Occident, but has always been a part of some religious or court ceremony, of "dragon" or "first moon" or other festivals, of weddings or funerals, of the drama, or, in its crudest forms, of the peddling of merchandise. And since poetry has held such an important place in China that without a profound knowledge of it no one might attain to any position of authority, even as mayor or chief-of-police, the home songs of the people have been largely derived from the classics.

Songs in the Fields

The peasant, in blue cotton garments, moving in the warm spring, behind his plow, may forget for the moment the constant threat of famine, as he recalls the lines, translated roughly into his native dialect, of one of the ancient Chinese odes. He may go over mentally the simple tune he practiced the night before on his horizontal, bamboo flute, and, never having gone to school, he may have no conception of the vast amount of history recorded between his own day and that of the unknown poet who contributed the following to the "Book of Odes":

"There in the oozy grounds of the Hwun
They gather the sorrel.
That officer
Is elegant beyond measure
He is elegant beyond measure
But, perhaps, he is not what the superintendent of the ruler's carriages ought to be."

Though he may not understand the subtle humor, the cultured mandarin, sitting tranquilly, in beautiful silk robes embroidered with peonies, his head topped with the little round cap and gleaming button of his rank, will probably listen with delight.

Of course, he will not show how he feels about it, when he is entertained by minstrels playing the ancient song on the Moon Guitar (the Y'ueh K'in), or the dulcimer called the Yang K'in, for he has been taught from childhood to hide his emotions. But he will feel, as the Chinese scholar always feels, as much a part of the four-thousand-year-old civilization during which these instruments had their beginnings, as did the 10,000 musicians who composed the Festival Orchestra called Yen-ho. He will understand the complaint of the Baroness Muh of Heu, expressed about 675 B. C. by another unknown author, whose concluding stanzas run:

"I may walk in the garden and gather
Lilies of mother-of-pearl.
I had a plan would have saved the state—
But mine are the thoughts of a girl.

"The Elder Statesmen sit on the mats,
And wrangle through half the day;
A hundred plans they have drafted and dropped,
And mine was the only way."

No fewer than 130 different kinds of musical instruments are used by the Chinese. It was not unusual during the T'ang dynasty, the great "golden age" of Chinese poetry, from 618 A. D. to 907 A. D., for an emperor's orchestra to include several sets of bronze bells, various drums, many stone instruments, 100 harps, 50 flutes, 200 guitars, more than 200 mouth organs, and at least 20 oboes or other wind instruments.

The Chinese Orchestra

Today the orchestra plays a very important part in Chinese drama. Often the actor's voice is drowned out by the continuous, rhythmic accompaniment of resonant wooden blocks, or drum beats, the striking of a brass gong, the clashing of cymbals or the clicking of castanets. In the Chinese sections of large western cities the native arts and crafts are preserved, and the young people born of Chinese parents, in New York, Chicago, London, Boston or San Francisco work very hard to acquire great knowledge of both occidental and western cultures.

There are no idle hours for the little Pear Blossom or Moon Flower, or for the diminutive First, or Second, or Third Son of the family in "Chinatown." They must be sober, industrious, loyal citizens of their father's adopted land. And at the same time they must have a respect, founded on knowledge, of his native country.

This latter they get by attending the Chinese school, in the early evening, after they have been dismissed from the public school of their district. They must learn to speak and write Chinese as well as English. They must maintain the traditional reverence for family life. Seldom does the Chinese immigrant find himself thrown on the charity organizations of his adopted town in the west, for he is never allowed to starve or go unsheltered while any one bearing his family name has a crust or a roof to share.

Some Ancient Instruments

At the Young Men's Christian Association headquarters in Boston's Chinatown a very active group of young people have occupied their leisure in producing Chinese plays, such as "The Seventh Eve of the Seventh Moon," recently performed. Until a few years ago they had a Chinese theater in the district. Among the musical instruments used in the productions of this group are a picturesque Yang K'in, a Y'ueh K'in, a Ku K'in, a Kuan Tzu, and a form of clarinet.

The Yang K'in, a dulcimer owned by Mr. Channing Yee of the Y. M. C. A., is pictorially lovely as well as melodious. In the traditional, trapezoidal form, with about 40 metal strings, it is decorated with carved ivory ornaments over the sound holes, and is played by striking the strings with two light bamboo rods. The polished ebony case bears the ancient design, in gold brush work, of "Eight Angels in Heaven." This type of instrument was not introduced into China until the seventeenth century and is possibly of Persian origin, obtained through a series of European adaptations.

The Y'ueh K'in, or Moon Guitar, with its four strings is one of the most important Chinese instruments still in use and traces its history back through more than a thousand years. The Ku K'in is a two-stringed fiddle of Tartar origin, very popular with the peasants, as is also the Kuan Tzu, a straight bamboo tube with a rice straw serving as a double reed. The Chinese clarinet is a double-reed instrument with conical, wooden body ending in a metal bell. These instruments and many others are used also in the solemn ceremonies of the Confucian and Taoist temples.

(This is the last of eight articles on Folk Music and Instruments of Many Lands that have been published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.)

Left—A Ku K'in, a Chinese Two-Stringed Violin, Played by Sheilah Wu of Boston's Chinatown. Right—A Yang K'in, Played by Miss Wu, Owned by Channing Yee

Girl Mariners on Sea Duty

SHIP AHOY! Girl Scouts are under full sail! This is the first summer for their official sea program. "Mariners," the girls are called, and their troops are known as "ships." They are out to study sea lore, watermanship, become familiar with all kinds of water craft—canoes, yachts, sailing vessels and windjammers. It is an extension of the scout program to satisfy older girls who are keen to explore paths of the sea.

Out on the Pacific coast, back in the waters of the Atlantic, down on the Chesapeake and Potomac, in the Great Lakes region, in the Gulf of Mexico, mariners are preparing for their first cruise, or are still talking about their last famous adventure on water.

Even inland streams, though many of them are narrow and perhaps a little muddy at times, yet if they are navigable, are calling for mariners who live near their banks to organize.

Come aboard and read the log of one of these "ships" on a real cruise.

Four leaders and ten mariners from Santa Barbara, Calif., set out one spring day on Captain Sandy's motor launch "Traveler," with Santa Cruz Island, thirty miles off the coast, as their goal. Each took a "trick at the wheel."

When they reached the lone island they set up camp in a canyon among old oak trees and a meandering stream lined with ferns, according to the ship's log. The kitchen tent was pitched in a dry part of the creek bed. Each day two fishermen brought them a different kind of sea food. Four days and four nights were spent on the island studying sea life, hiking, cooking, eating, sleeping, and swimming.

Camping With the Seals

On another cruise, the Santa Barbara Mariners anchored on the far side of Santa Cruz Island where the crew was entertained by the squeals and antics of seals playing on the rockbound shore.

Now through the help of seaminded men and women the Santa Barbara Mariners own a two-masted sailing vessel named Endeavor. Most of the Mariners in other parts of the country, however, are still looking forward to possessing a vessel of some kind. In the meantime, they arrange for the use of some craft in the community. Two catboats and a Cape Cod kitten are used by Mariners of "The Little Ship Under Full Sail" in Milwaukee, Wis. The girls sail on Lake Oconomowoc in the summertime and go spinning on iceboats in the winter. To learn the rules of the rights of way in sailing, the seafarers put little sail boats on a ping-pong table and shift them about.

Scouts in Queensboro, New York, have had a seafaring program for more than two years. Interest was first shown one summer when a sail was affixed to a canoe at the summer camp of the Queensboro Girl Scouts. Out in Tacoma, Wash., the Mariners have taken five-hour cruises around Vashon Island and Fox Island.

The name given to each group of Sea Scouts is generally chosen from a historic windjammer which once frequented the local port. Here are some of them—Peace and Plenty in Fall River, Mass.; Constellation in Washington, D. C.; Discovery in Chicago; Juliette Low in San Diego, Calif.

Then the Mariners dig around for all the information they can find about the old vessel. In Washington, D. C., for instance, the girls are searching for information in old navy records about their Constellation, the sister ship of of the Constitution, constructed at the same time as Old Ironsides.

This mariner program of the Scouts did not happen over night. In fact, 10 years ago sea scouting was attempted in Buzzard's Bay and Long Pond in Massachusetts, but was not continued. Many demands since then, however, impelled the national office of the Girl Scout organization to start an experimental sea program three years ago.

Learning Good Seamanship

In California, Washington, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, groups of Scouts experimented with a Sea Scout program which was revised, revamped and finally officially adopted in October, 1934.

To be a Mariner a girl must be a registered Girl Scout of tenderfoot rank, at least 15 years old, and live near navigable water. In her study of watermanship and sea lore she progresses in successive ranks. She first passes the midshipmite test. After she learns the various parts of the boat—knot tying, bell time and watch time, she becomes a "Jack Tar." Then she learns certain crafts and chanteys, and becomes more proficient in the ways of the sea until she is a "Seaman." Finally, when she has proved that she is more experienced and can manage a boat on a three-day cruise, she earns the title of "Old Salt."

Girls cannot long remain "landlubbers," once they join the Mariners. They learn to box a compass, study the ship's time and watches. While they do not learn the hundreds of knots used in manning windjammers, there are a number of hitches, bends or knots useful in handling small boats, which they master. They learn the different kinds of ropes and how to splice them. They are able to distinguish between catboats, ketches, sloops and yawls.

Having Things "Shipshape"

They interest themselves in the red, green and white lights seen at night on motorboats, tugs and sailing vessels which indicate their course and direction. They learn to be "weather wise," and take account of the clouds of all shapes—the dome-topped ones, flaky, those closely packed, woolpack clouds, and a "mackerel sky." They take tests in handling the sturdy rowboat. And of course, they are proficient swimmers before they begin as Mariners.

They have their eye out for any new seacraft which may slip into their local port, and often make trips down to the vessel sometimes getting a chance to go aboard. A tramp steamer or freighter may be unloading sugar or fruit from South America. A lake steamer may pull up to dock with a load of wheat or iron ore. Even a ferry boat becomes a better friend if a visit to the pilot's house is allowed.

The Mariner program fosters in girls those qualities of self-reliance courage, patience and strength which those who follow the sea must possess. Miss Olive McCormick, national skipper for the Mariners, says that being in or around the water demands certain qualities of conduct which have become traditions of the sea because of necessity. "Accuracy supplants carelessness," she says, "because a wrong knot, misuse or misplacement of equipment may mean disaster and are simply not tolerated.

"'All Things Shipshape' has a special meaning and is clearly understood."

Mariners Starting on a Cruise

Fish Out of Water

A FISH out of water is not always as unhappy as the expression suggests, for, while it is true that most fish need water, there are a few that can—and do—get along quite happily on "terra firma." The little mudskipper, found in tropical Africa and the Far East, is one of these.

Whatever attributes the mudskipper may possess, "good looks" is definitely not one of them. About 10

A Mudskipper

inches long, it has a dull, bluish-gray body decorated with pale spots, while on top of the large head are situated two bulging eyes which roll independently of each other, like those of a chameleon, one eye looking for food while the other remains, very conveniently, on guard!

There is little doubt that, once upon a time, mudskippers were wholly aquatic creatures. That they are not so today is very likely due to the fact that they were clever enough to find out that, while most of their foes lived in the water, very few indeed lived out of it. Urged by the instinct of self-preservation, therefore, the mudskipper gradually began to lead a terrestrial existence, and may be seen today enjoying himself on dry land, though seldom far from water, over which hover the gnats and flies on which he lives.

A Terrestrial Climber

If you examine him more closely you will find that the muscular breast fins, which the mudskipper once used purely as fins, have nowadays developed into arms with curious handlike expansions at their tips, by means of which he not only runs about the river banks, but even climbs into shrubs.

His normal gait is a slow, unhurried shuffle; but if pursued he will leap three feet or so at a bound, these long jumps being accomplished by curling the tail toward the head and suddenly straightening it out. The tail, incidentally, is more than just a kind of spring, for it plays an important part as an organ of respiration.

Another interesting little fish which is by no means incommoded on land is the snakehead, a freshwater fish found in Africa. It is an expert overland traveler, its method of progression being to wriggle along, helping itself still further by spasmodic movements of breast and tail fins. For its ability to live out of water, the snakehead has to thank the way in which the gills are made, these organs being so fashioned as to serve as auxiliary breathing apparatus.

In the fresh waters of southern Asia there is another little fish which frequently journeys overland—the anabas, or "climbing perch." About six inches long, with a dark green body handsomely marked with still darker bands, it lives normally in water—until the water dries up. Then it sets out to find other water, dragging itself along by getting its breast fins and gill plates around stout grass stems.

A Climbing Perch

Carrying Its Own Water Bags

The apparatus which enables the anabas to exist out of water takes the form of an organ on each side of the head in which water can be retained for long periods, thus enabling it to keep its gills moist when on land.

Lastly, we may mention the lungfish of tropical Africa and South America—so-called from the fact that the air bladder is used as a lung when the fish is out of water although, when in water, the gills are used in the ordinary way. Lungfish spend such lengthy periods out of water that for some time their exact position in Nature's scheme of things was a hotly debated point. It is now thought that these remarkable creatures form the connecting link between the true fishes and the amphibians.

There is no doubt that water is the normal element for the lungfish, but it frequently happens that the rivers in which they live run dry, in which case they dig down to the depth of a foot or so in the mud, and there lie coiled up in a kind of cocoon, living a comfortable, though foodless, existence until the next rainy season sets them free again.

A Lungfish

Lungfish are often seen in European aquaria, and their method of transit thither is unusually interesting for, unlike most fish, they are not sent in water. The collector, having located a buried specimen in the dry mud, digs up the fish in its muddy casing, and forwards it to its destination in that state. On arrival, the mud in which the fish lies buried, is often caked so hard that liberal application of hammer and chisel is needed before the captive can be freed and put into its tank!

CRAVEN HILL
Fellow of the Zoological Society

Stories for Leisure Hours

Our Book Reviews

Dawn Boy of the Pueblos, by Lena Becker Scott. Illustrations by W. Langdon Kihn. John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. $2.

Fifteen-year-old Bamba, tall and slim, with one gentle ambition—to be a maker of beautiful things—is Dawn Boy. His home is the Indian Pueblo of Zuñi, the oldest home of civilization in the United States, hidden away in the northwestern corner of New Mexico. Strangely alluring, in these times of stress and confusion in what is generally considered the more civilized world, is this picture of Dawn Boy's growing days—the simple family and communal life of the pueblo, set amidst the all-pervading beauty of the desert, alive with a strange meaning to this Indian boy, reared in the ceremonial religion of his tribe.

Miss Scott has written with the understanding and sympathy of one who loved the Indians, to whose welfare she devoted much of her life, and "Dawn Boy" is inspired by a deep desire to share this understanding with others, particularly with American boys and girls. In her introduction Miss Austin says, "So far as he understands this tale of Dawn Boy and his growing up, the reader will be better able to undertake his duty toward our native tribes and stand toward them in the place of guardian and friend." That was no doubt the author's hope.

Bamba's distinction among his own people came from his skill in silvercraft, and it was this skill which finally led him to New York, where boy though he was, he made something of a name for himself and won friends and understanding for his race. It was the appearance of Mr. Flores, New York collector and store keeper, at the Corn Festival of the Zunis which meant the beginning of Bamba's travels—travels which led him first to the spots about which he had always dreamed, the Salt Lake of the Zunis and the Turquoise Mountain, to Albuquerque, and lastly to New York.

Caddie Woodlawn, by Carol Ryrie Brink. Illustrated by Kate Seredy. New York. Macmillan. $2.

The story of red-headed Caddie, "Missee Red Hair" as Indian John calls her, is a frontier tale of early days in Wisconsin. Caddie Woodlawn is alive today, a great-grandmother of 82, and this book, dedicated "To Gram, whose tales of her childhood in Wisconsin gave a lonely little girl many happy hours" is based on those tales and written by her granddaughter.

Certainly there was not much chance of loneliness from tomboy Caddie, one of a family of six, and allowed as a little girl to run wild in the woods with her brothers. These are the days of the Civil War, but except for talk of the stirring up of the Indians, the war seems far away from this frontier family, busy with the everyday adventure of living, and the ups and downs of frontier life.

But the time comes when Caddie must cease to be a tomboy. Her father whom she dearly loves and who understands his little daughter very well, explains, "It's a strange thing, but somehow we expect more of girls than of boys. It is the sisters and wives and mothers, you know, Caddie, who keep the world sweet and beautiful. What a rough world it would be if there were only men and boys in it, doing things in their rough way!" So Caddie learns that being a "lady" is not just sewing and weaving and being polite. "It was a responsibility, but, as Father spoke of it, it was a beautiful and precious one, and Caddie was ready to go and meet it."

Stork's Nest, by Katharine Adams. Illustrated by Margaret Ayer. Macmillan. $2.

"Stork's Nest" is another tale about an American girl, but this time the setting is Europe, part of old Alsatian France, and Christian, the heroine, though only 16, is no longer a school girl, though she still studies. Christian's mother came from Alsace, and that is why the orphaned girl finds herself back there, arriving in Strasbourg when the book opens to live with an old cousin.

This is a thoroughly romantic tale. All sorts of unlikely coincidences help Miss Adams to unwind an unusually exciting and interesting plot. Christian is a remarkably adaptable young person, with plenty of courage, and as for the Popokoffs, the cheerful, happy-go-lucky family of poor relations Christian adopts, they will give to the young reader, as they gave to Christian, plenty of interest and entertainment.

AIMEE BURDETT DAWES

Paging the Loch Ness Monster

WHILE the Loch Ness monster has been resting before renewing its summer-season activities, a troop of Boy Scouts in Glasgow, Scotland, has been busily engaged building twelve canoes to aid them in their search for the shy beast.

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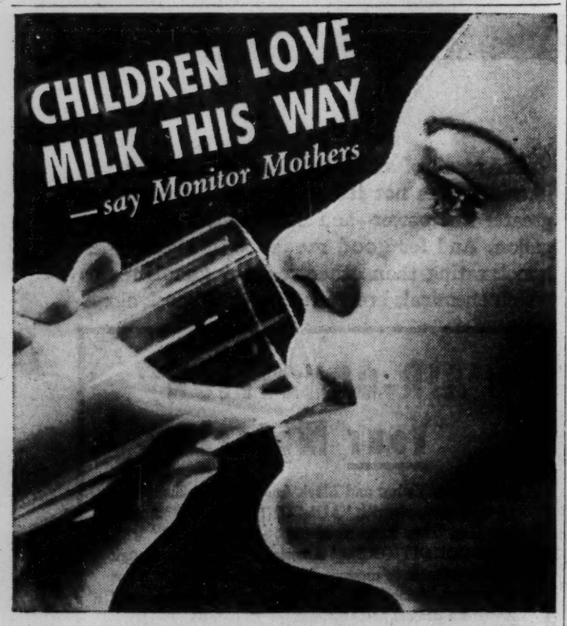

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Vienna's "Gemütlichkeit"

DO YOU see that big, bristling word? It sounds formidable, but represents something very agreeable. It means, as nearly as one can translate it, the charm of Europe's most charming city.

It is a vague, all-inclusive word, which no one can exactly define. It is almost as indefinite as "nice," but more colorful. It attempts to describe that which characterizes Vienna and makes the Viennese different from all other people in the world. It means good nature, good humor, affability and friendliness. It designates an art of living and represents a special point of view. It contains a score of contradictory qualities but somehow brings them more or less into harmony. It means dilettantism, with much very fine achievement, though with nothing that is supreme. It combines joviality with much seriousness. It signifies a lack of fanaticism, but not of conscientiousness. It implies much irony but not cynicism. It is skepticism softened by belief. It is despotism diluted with slackness. It is pompousness that at times goes in shirt sleeves. Above all, it is humanness.

* * *

A VIENNESE LOVES music, understands it and is able to produce it. He has created a cult for good music that is not an affectation, but a reality. It is a genuine Viennese treasure, one of the ultimate values the Viennese live for. And the public has an excellent opera technique. They go to the opera in a reverential mood and sit very quietly and attentively, listening to the same opera dozens of times. When possible, they dress in formal clothes and insist on the strictest social and artistic etiquette. Yet during the interludes, these same people most copiously eat of bologna sandwiches highly flavored with onions. That is a part of Vienna's *Gemütlichkeit*, its humanness. To be *gemütlich* is to do in a genial, friendly way what you feel like doing. Between acts of "Parsifal," to which you listen exactly as though in a church, you eat half of a sandwich and give the rest to your neighbor, the Herr Baron.

Childishness and *naïveté* combined with extreme sophistication—that is Viennese. They like good solid dramas, but also pageantry. They revel in displays of color and form, in parades, marching up and down in gorgeous costumes, in the finest scenic displays to be found in Europe and in ordinary backslapping and burlesque. They like irony mixed with good humor, banter tinged with fine sentiments. Nothing is ever driven to extremes. All tenseness is alleviated, sooner or later, with a laugh. There is always a "between acts" for one's relaxation, and there are moments when even a marshal can unbutton his stiff uniform.

* * *

BUT HE DOESN'T lay off his title. No Austrian does. Those titles form the framework which upholds the social order. With everybody so good-natured, yielding and easy-going, society would collapse if it weren't for these steel girders. Every woman of any importance whatsoever is "a gracious lady," and rare is the man who is so humble as not to be a "gracious master." Most of them are "Herr Doktors," or "Herr Regierungsrats" or "Herr Kommerzienrats" or "Herr Hofrats" or "Herr Professors" or "Herr Direktors," or more; while the wives and daughters of these titled males must be accosted with the same pompous phrases. For example, on meeting at a tea a friendly neighbor whom you had known from her girlhood up, you would say in a knightly manner, "Küß die Hand, Gracious Frau Kommerzienrat," to which she would bow and reply, "Grüß Gott, Herr Regierungsrat," even though she had known you as Tommy ever since you were both four years old. This is a very innocent sort of vanity, a genial kind of pomposity, an urban method of mutual chaffing, a gracious form of flattery.

It is an admirable way to take the edge off of social asperities. This creation of a gently graduated social hierarchy hurts nobody and serves as a basis for discipline. No servant is worse treated for calling her mistress "Gracious Lady" and no youth loses his virility for saying to his grandmother, "Küß die Hand, Gracious Mrs. Court Councilor."

The Viennese get much satisfaction from these little vanities. Instead of fighting furiously over politics, or frantically plunging into some fanatical crusade, they assist one another up a highly decorated social ladder, and from these slightly elevated positions look out over the world, jest over human vanities and give help to the needy.

* * *

NOT BEING FANATICS, they are not wild patriots. Everybody is welcome in Vienna. It is an international city. Its telephone directory reads like a magnified League of Nations. The Austrians in Vienna are only those few people who are left after you subtract the Czechs and Hungarians. But these are Austrians, too, and ardently loyal Viennese. To be *gemütlich* is to be sincerely and naturally international without knowing it.

It also means to play. To overwork in Vienna is worse than a crime—it is a blunder. It reveals a fundamental personal aberration. Here, people don't live to work, but work to live, that is, to play. To wander in a marvelously beautiful woods. To tend flowers and sit among them. To meander along leisurely wandering paths whose every alluring turn entices to something new. To be friendly. To arrange family gatherings. To take part in little improvised concerts. To be kind to animals. To fill cities with parks and parks with happy living creatures. To arrange a kaleidoscope of colors. To express clever thoughts in rhythm.

To be *gemütlich* means being part of a permanent little group that regularly gathers to talk and scheme, to make grand plans, to express great ideas, to feel important and to laugh. The Viennese can do both those things: feel grandly pompous and make fun of themselves. That is an essential part of *Gemütlichkeit*. To treat yourself and friends as barons and yet to look upon it all as a pleasant jest.

* * *

AND TO BE polite. To abound in pleasant greetings. To bow, to smile, to be glad at seeing someone. In spite of all the pomp, in Vienna everybody is friendly and everybody is treated like a guest. In the coffee house, in the restaurant, in the store, you're an honored guest. At the ball everybody knows everybody; in the train all travelers are friends. In Vienna, all men are cavaliers; all women, ladies, and everyone a comrade—as well as a *Herr Doktor*.

Ambition without malice, art without snobbery, courtesy that comes from the heart, punctiliousness with kindness, comradeship, humor, piety and good will, deference to titles and a sense of personal worth—that all goes into Vienna's *Gemütlichkeit*, and makes this capital unique among the cities of the world.

R. H. MARKHAM

The Rosebud

A ROSEBUD by my early walk,
Adown a corn-enclosed bawk,
Sae gently bent its thorny stalk,
All on a dewy morning.
Ere twice the shades o' dawn are fled,
In a' its crimson glory spread,
And drooping rich the dewy head,
It scents the early morning.

Within the bush, her covert nest,
A little linnet fondly prest,
The dew sat chilly on her breast
Sae early in the morning.
She soon shall see her tender brood,
The pride, the pleasure o' the wood,
Amang the fresh green leaves bedewed,
Awake the early morning.

So thou, dear bird, young Jenny fair!
On trembling string or vocal air,
Shall sweetly pay the tender care
That tents thy early morning.
So thou, sweet Rosebud, young and gay,
Shall beauteous blaze upon the day,
And bless the parent's evening ray
That watched thy early morning.

—ROBERT BURNS. Poems.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © The Wallace Collection, London

AN ARTIST SHOWING HIS WORK: *A Painting by Meissonier*

THIS masterly little painting by Meissonier is in the Wallace Collection, London. It is believed to represent one of Meissonier's own studios, always attractive in their very untidiness and generally filled, as is this one, with a variety of bottles, jars, books and pictures framed and unframed. The artist wears a long dark coat and gray stockings and is showing his treasures to an amateur who, with the eye of a connoisseur, is looking at one of the prints. This painting has also been exhibited under the title of "The Print Collector."

"There seems to be no sense of ordered arrangement anywhere," writes Mr. A. G. Temple of this painting, "yet every inch of this panel shows the same transcendent skill, from the leg of the chair to the sensitive value given to the stone jar against which the green tablecloth falls. Nowhere is there opacity, but a beautiful transparency alike in lights and shadows."

A conscientious and skillful painter of miniature subjects, with a love of perfection and a keen apprehension of details, Meissonier brought these qualities into his work in the chemist's shop where his father had apprenticed him. Against his will, he became such an excellent clerk that it was with great difficulty he persuaded his father to grant him even one year of freedom in which to prove whether or not he really had talent as an artist. There is a studio tradition that during that year, working side by side with Daubigny, Meissonier supplied some of the Parisian dealers with pictures for exportation at the price of five francs a square meter. At this time, when he would buy a pennyworth of chestnuts a day to stay his hunger, he said to a friend: "But as to unhappiness, is it possible to be unhappy when one is twenty, when life is all before one, when one has a passion for art, a free pass for the Louvre, and sunshine for nothing?"

Many are the stories told of Meissonier's efforts to obtain the effect he wished for a picture he was painting. The peasants of Poissy, where he had his country house, were amazed one July morning to see a squadron of cuirassiers galloping through a magnificent field of ripe wheat. Meissonier had bought the field and hired the soldiers to make the charge that he might see how the wheat would look trodden down by the feet of the horses, and thus be able to finish one of his pictures. For his painting "The Retreat from Russia" a friend relates that Meissonier dressed himself in an old coat of the Emperor's, and sat on a saddle on a housetop in the falling snow of a gloomy day in winter, and thus with a mirror before him, painted his head against the somber tints of the winter sky and the flakes of snow on the coat sleeves.

Right Rest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible contains many beautiful promises of rest, refreshment, and invigoration to those who wait upon or serve God. In one of his Psalms, wherein he praised God and acknowledged His ever-presence, David sang (Psalms 16:9), "Therefore my heart is glad, and my glory rejoiceth: my flesh also shall rest in hope." And Isaiah, after proclaiming the omnipotence of God, declared that those who wait on Him shall be strengthened: "They shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint" (40:31). Unfortunately, however, the practical present-day application of these assurances has not been deemed possible by most people. The reason for this is that men have been taught to believe that their life, health, and strength are in and of matter, and hence are separate from God. This limited sense of activity and power naturally begets weakness and weariness, disease and death, which are regarded by spiritually unenlightened humanity as inevitable.

Now Christian Science in its reinstatement of primitive Christian healing shows both the possibility and the necessity of applying the unchangeable and ever-operative law of God to the solution of every problem which confronts mankind. This is exactly what Christ Jesus did successfully, thus disproving all the claims of the so-called material senses: he healed all manner of disease, made the lame to walk, the blind to see, and the deaf to hear; and he mastered sin and death. In presenting these proofs of spiritual power and law, the Master worked from the premise that all cause and control are in and of God, divine Mind. It is evident that Jesus knew that there are no material conditions, the human body being the servant of thought; he healed disease by correcting the fear, sin, or other erroneous thought condition which occasioned it.

Christians find comfort and encouragement in Paul's statement that Jesus was tempted in all ways as they are. John states in his Gospel that as Jesus journeyed through Samaria with his disciples he became weary; perhaps he felt that he could keep his thought clearer if he did not force himself to go on, for we are told that he sat at Jacob's well while the disciples went to a near-by city for food. It is noteworthy that the Master found refreshment in his exposition of the truth to a woman who came to draw water. Discerning the divine Science which lay back of Jesus' works and words, Mary Baker Eddy wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 519, 520) these demonstrable statements: "God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science. The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work."

Here, then, is indicated the recipe for right refreshment and rest. Instead of regarding ourselves as physical beings who are limited in strength, activity, intelligence, and in all other ways, we should endeavor to base our thinking about everything, including ourselves and our work, upon the truth about God and man, as made in the image and likeness of divine Mind. This change of base for our thinking is a step towards gaining the Mind that was reflected by Christ Jesus, the Mind which enabled him to overcome every phase of human discord, disease, disability, and limitation. Obedience to the simple rules for spiritually right thinking found in Science and Health enables any honest seeker for Truth to make encouraging progress in following the Exemplar in both thought and deed.

The traveler along this inspiring path of scientific thinking and Christian living finds that his mental attitude towards all things is changed. Instead of believing that sickness and weariness are physical conditions, which are to be dealt with humanly, the student of Christian Science knows that when the body is supposed to report pain or fatigue it is mortal mind that is speaking. Then, by displacing with spiritual ideas the false belief called material law, which has occasioned the disease or weariness, the student realizes refreshment and healing. In Science and Health (p. 217) Mrs. Eddy writes, "When you have once conquered a diseased condition of the body through Mind, that condition never recurs, and you have won a point in Science." And she adds, "The scientific and permanent remedy for fatigue is to learn the power of Mind over the body or any illusion of physical weariness, and so destroy this illusion, for matter cannot be weary and heavy-laden."

Whether or not a student of Christian Science has a holiday or respite from his usual work, it is important that these truths stated in the textbooks be apprehended and applied by him. The gaining of the right sense of rest is needed in connection with realizing and demonstrating our God-given dominion over all things and conditions. With this comes a larger and truer sense of the meaning of Christ Jesus' loving invitation: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Signs

I was thinking only of summer—
But here
The wise old plum tree
Has dropped a perfect red leaf
Upon the flagstones,
Reminding me.

Soon the birds
Will be singing those delicious little songs
They reserve for our mild autumn.
This moment
An eerie breeze
Sets up a stirring of the leaves
With a breath that is not summer's.

The observant eye and the heeding ear
Sympathetically
Shall see and hear
The delicately-treading pageant
Of the year.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

DESCANSO VERDADERO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA BIBLIA contiene muchas promesas hermosísimas de descanso, refrigerio y fortalecimiento para los que esperen en Dios. En uno de sus salmos, en el cual alaba a Dios y reconoce su omnipresencia, David cantó (Salmos 16:9): "Por tanto se alegra mi corazón, y se regocija mi gloria; mi carne también descansará confiadamente." E Isaías, después de proclamar la omnipotencia de Dios, declara que aquellos que esperen en El adquirirán nuevas fuerzas: "Correrán, y no se cansarán; caminarán, y no desfallecerán" (40:31). Desgraciadamente, sin embargo, la aplicación práctica y actual de estas aseveraciones no se ha considerado posible por la mayoría de la gente. La razón de esto es que los hombres han aprendido a creer que su vida, salud y fuerza descansan y se derivan de la materia y por lo tanto están separados de Dios. Este sentido limitado de actividad y de poder desde luego crea debilidad y fatiga, enfermedad y muerte, las cuales se estiman inevitables por los hombres que no se han espiritualizado por medio de la luz celestial.

Ahora bien, la Ciencia Cristiana en su restablecimiento de la primitiva curación cristiana demuestra tanto la posibilidad como la necesidad que hay de aplicar la ley de Dios, invariable y siempre operativa, para la solución de todo problema que confronte a la humanidad. Esto es exactamente lo que Cristo Jesús hizo con buen éxito, probó toda la falsedad de lo que llamamos sentidos materiales: curó toda clase de enfermedades, hizo que los cojos anduviesen, los ciegos viesen y los sordos oyesen; y venció el pecado y la muerte. Al presentar estas pruebas del poder y de la ley espirituales, el Maestro se fundó en la premisa que toda causa y todo mando se derivan de Dios, la Mente divina, y descansan en El. Es evidente que Jesús sabía que no hay condiciones materiales, puesto que el cuerpo humano es el siervo del pensamiento; curó la enfermedad corrigiendo el miedo, el pecado u otras condiciones mentales que eran la causa de la enfermedad.

Los cristianos encuentran consuelo y aliento en la declaración de San Pablo que Jesús fué tentado en todo punto así como ellos. San Juan nos dice en su Evangelio que Jesús, al caminar por Samaria con sus discípulos, llegó a estar cansado; quizás creyó que le sería más fácil mantener su pensamiento claro, si no se esforzaba por ir más lejos, porque leemos que se sentó junto al pozo de Jacob, mientras los discípulos iban a la ciudad cercana a comprar de comer. Es significativo que el Maestro encontró refrigerio al exponer la verdad a la mujer de Samaria que vino a sacar agua. Percibiendo la Ciencia divina que había detrás de las obras y palabras de Jesús, Mary Baker Eddy escribió en las páginas 519 y 520 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) estas aseveraciones demostrables: "Dios descansa en la acción. El impartir no ha empobrecido, no puede nunca empobrecer, la Mente divina. Ningún agotamiento sigue a la actividad de esta Mente, según el entendimiento que la Ciencia divina nos concede. El descanso más elevado y más dulce que pueda haber, desde un punto de vista humano, se encuentra en el trabajo sagrado."

Aquí, pues, se indica la receta para el refrigerio verdadero y el descanso. En vez de considerarnos como seres físicos, que están limitados en su fortaleza, actividad, inteligencia y de muchas otras maneras, debiéramos fundar nuestra manera de pensar acerca de todo, incluyendo a nosotros mismos y a nuestro trabajo, sobre la verdad acerca de Dios y del hombre como hecho a la imagen y semejanza de la Mente divina. Este cambio de base en nuestra manera de pensar es un paso para ganar aquella Mente, que fué reflejada por Cristo Jesús,—la Mente que le habilitó para vencer toda clase de discordia, enfermedad, incapacidad y limitación humanas. La obediencia a las reglas sencillas para un pensar espiritualmente correcto, tales como se encuentran en CIENCIA Y SALUD, hace posible para cualquiera, que busque la Verdad honradamente, de hacer progreso alentador en la imitación del gran Modelo, tanto en pensamientos como en acciones.

El que camine en esta vereda inspiradora del pensar científico y del vivir cristiano, encontrará que su actitud mental hacia todas las cosas ha cambiado. En vez de creer que la enfermedad y la fatiga son condiciones físicas, a las cuales se debiera tratar de una manera humana, el que estudie la Ciencia Cristiana sabe que cuando el cuerpo parece sentir dolor o cansancio, es la mente mortal, la que está hablando. Luego, cuando se hayan suplantado, por medio de ideas espirituales, aquellas creencias erróneas que se llaman leyes materiales, y que han causado la enfermedad o el cansancio, entonces se experimenta descanso y curación. En el libro CIENCIA Y SALUD (pág. 217) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Cuando se haya curado una condición enferma del cuerpo por medio de la Mente, esta condición no vuelve jamás, y se ha ganado un punto en la Ciencia." Y luego añade: "El remedio científico y permanente para el cansancio es aprender el poder de la Mente sobre el cuerpo y sobre cualquier ilusión de cansancio físico, así disipando esta ilusión, puesto que la materia no puede estar cansada ni agobiada."

Sea que el que estudia la Ciencia Cristiana tenga o no una vacación o una pausa en sus ocupaciones acostumbradas, es importante que aprenda y aplique en la práctica estas verdades que se exponen en nuestros libros de texto. Ganar un concepto correcto del descanso es necesario en conexión con nuestro esfuerzo de comprender y demostrar nuestro dominio otorgado por Dios sobre todas las cosas y todas las condiciones. Juntamente con eso se ganará un entendimiento más completo y más profundo de lo que significa la invitación cariñosa de Cristo Jesús: "¡Venid a mí todos los que estáis cansados y agobiados, y yo os daré descanso! Tomad mi yugo sobre vosotros, y aprended de mí; porque soy manso y humilde de corazón; y hallaréis descanso para vuestras almas."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Hidden in the Heart of Common Things

THE IMPRESSIONISTS lived close to nature. They passionately loved the times they lived in. They saw what up till then had been unseen, the real and familiar aspects of life. Even Corot painted with a certain conventionality. Courbet himself chose picturesque scenes. But the Impressionists sought for poetry hidden in the heart of common and mean things. And it is in the emotion of the vision of these things that they found that inspiration which Balzac called "the opportunity of genius."

Before them Constable, Courbet and Corot had set themselves to paint from nature. They made sketches in colour which they used in their studios for painting their pictures. Making the exception the rule, the Impressionists set to work to paint their pictures in the open, and in this continual contact with nature they learned to discriminate the most fugitive and changing effects. All painting thus became as if illuminated. Local colour, which Corot had already rejected as wrong, linear design, and contour of objects, disappeared in the world of colour and changing reflections which Impressionism had discovered.

For them the subject of a picture was no longer to be an event experienced, or a scene imagined, it was to be "light."

Impressionism, like Monet, was preoccupied less in the painting of objects than in the capricious play of the sun. Things under its brush were to become almost abstract and their delicate and liquid shades were to melt into a species of musical harmony. Naturalism had wished to reproduce matter, to re-create nature. Impressionism contented itself by borrowing its brilliant attire. Claude Monet clad his landscapes in this attire, these colours of the atmosphere, of the sun and of the moon.

Impressionism was thus to free French painting from Italian rhetoric in use since the Renaissance. Definitely repudiating bitumen and black, it was, in the words of Puvis de Chavannes to "clean up the palette before beginning to work." This animated art, the sanity which perpetual contact with nature produced, was to rouse the younger generation to the love of truth and sincerity and inspire them to find the way to simplicity of handling.

Finally, the contempt and insults showered on Monet and his friends and the extreme poverty which they suffered never turned them from their path nor sullied their infinite faith. To escape from their sufferings they did not sacrifice one iota to the public taste, nor would they make any concession. Like the poet, they waited for the morrow, awaited their hour which arrived late, and gave to artists who followed them a sublime lesson in courage and dignity.—From "Modern French Painting: The Post-Impressionists from Monet to Bonnard." Translated from the French of Adolphe Basler and Charles Kunstler. (London: The Medici Society. New York: William Morrow & Co.)

The Spring

THE children's secret path to the spring was through the tall weeds at the edge of the potato patch. There was a pleasanter path by the apple trees where grownups always walked, but a small boy and a little girl preferred the wild-smelling tangle of jimson, milkweed, and butter print that hid them from view until they came to the rail fence.

One fence rail, the second from the bottom, curved upward, making an opening large enough for them to roll through. The small boy would run ahead and the little girl would call to him: "Ladies first! Ladies first!" Lying flat on the bottom rail, they would each pause a moment and look down the long, grassy slope on the other side of the fence, then close their eyes and roll—over and over—down, down to the spring. And it seemed that surely all things rolled, with them, for when they stopped suddenly at the bottom of the hill and opened their eyes quickly, they would catch a glimpse of clouds, trees, and even the ground still moving.

The shallow spring formed a wide circle, walled in with flat, mossy stones that extended safely above the ground. Periwinkles lived in the spring, and a large, green and yellow frog that gleamed like jade in the clear, pale green water.

The horses liked the cold spring water, and gentle Black Dick would stop grazing and come to the children. Then they would draw water in a tin bucket that dangled at the end of a rope, and although there was a convenient watering trough, Black Dick would always drink from the bucket.

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Demand for Steel Issues Again Features New York Market •

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Purchased In Large Blocks On Rising Market

By **Forrest Price**

Traders want steel stocks.

That was evident again today.

As a group the steels were uniformally strong.

The U. S. Steel issues were leaders, reaching new highs for the year. The preferred added more than 2 points to its previous new top.

Total transactions footed up to 1,700,000 shares.

The market generally moved forward, but trading was not so active as in recent sessions, and there were occasional reactions.

Large blocks of stocks changed hands.

Bethlehem Steel preferred moved forward more than 4 points to a new high. Likewise the common made a new high by rising more than a point.

Other steel stocks moved into new high territory, recording substantial gains.

Case Threshing was another prominent performer. The common gained nearly 3 points, and the preferred more than 5, each recording new high marks.

International Harvester, Deere, Federal Smelting, Gimble Bros. preferred, American Telephone, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting and a variety of specialties recorded good gains.

On the losing side were Columbia Pictures, United Fruit American Power & Light 6 per cent preferred, General Baking preferred, Real Silk Hosiery preferred, and the American & Foreign Power issues.

In the bond department prices were steady to firm in most classifications. Rail and utility issues were particularly in demand. U. S. Governments ruled generally quiet. Prices were easy. A drop of a couple of points in Italian Government 7s brought new low prices for these issues.

Leading commodities did not do much. Traders in cotton at New York were waiting for announcement of the cotton loan policy before making commitments. There was some profit-taking in Chicago wheat resulting in losses of about 2 cents a bushel.

When standard issues are selling in the market to yield the investor considerably less than a United States Government bond, one might hastily jump to the conclusion that such stocks are selling out of bounds.

But are they? In order to reach the right answer it is needful to look into the history of a stock's earnings, examine the company's present business, and the condition of the industry generally which it represents. Also it is necessary to get a bird's-eye view of the company's prospects.

Prices of industrial stocks are now at the highest of the year. It may surprise some, however, to learn that earnings gains have more than kept abreast of price advances. And this in face of mounting costs of doing business.

That's why traders are talking of favorable "long pull" possibilities.

Award Wood, Gundy & Co. Ontario Province Bonds

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Province of Ontario has awarded $10,000,000 of 2 per cent bonds to a syndicate headed by Wood, Gundy & Co.

The bonds, which are due Feb. 15, 1938, are being reoffered to the public, payable in Canadian funds only, at 99¾, to yield 2.10 per cent.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	89⅞	90⅜	88⅝	88⅞	— ⅜
December	81¾	92¼	90¾	90⅝	—.01
May	93¾	.94	92½	92¾	— ⅛
	Corn				
September	74¼	74⅝	73⅜	74⅛	— ⅜
December	56⅜	56⅝	55⅝	55⅞	— ⅜
May	.57⅞	.58	57⅜	57½	— ⅛
	Oats				
September	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
December	28¾	28⅞	28	28⅛	— ⅜
May	31⅜	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
	Rye				
September	43	43¼	42¾	42⅞	— ⅛
December	45⅜	45⅜	44¾	45	— ⅛
May	48½	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
	Winnipeg Wheat				**Net**
	High	Low	Last	Chg	
August	.87⅞	.86¼	.86⅜		
September	.87⅛	.85½	.85⅜		

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Stock of record
Container Corp of Am 7% pf	$7	Oct.	1	Sept. 11
Contl Steel pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sept. 16
Monarch Knitg. Ltd., 7% pf.	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sept. 14

Regular

American Stores	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Amer Sug Ref	50c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sept. 5
Am Tel. & Tel	$2.25	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 16
Biggs & Strat Cp	75c	Q	Sept. 14	Sept. 4
Comwith Util Corp 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Do 6% pf. B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Do 6½%pfC	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Dominion Textile	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Industrial Rayon	42c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Lehigh Pwr Sec Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Met Edison 7%pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	25c	Q	Sept. 14	Aug. 30
Sanford Mills	$1		Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Welch Grape Juice Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 15

L. S. Starrett Company Income

NEW YORK (AP)—L. S. Starrett Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30 had net income of $205,137 after taxes and depreciation compared with $146,771 in the preceding year. For the first six months of this year net income was $149,279 compared with $134,276 in the like period of 1934.

Bituminous Coal Output

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Coal Association estimates bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended Aug. 17 as approximately 5,390,000 net tons. For the previous week the output, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, was 4,918,000 tons, and a year ago it was 5,773,000 tons.

Western Pipe & Steel

Western Pipe & Steel Co. of California has obtained a pipe contract from the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. involving $800,000.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
September	10.55	10.62	10.55	10.61
December	10.95	10.95	10.93	10.93
May	11.30	11.36	11.30	11.36

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug.22	Aug.21
62⅝	51	2¶	Acme Steel	100	58½	58½	58½		
1800	900	..	Adams Express	1800	9¾	9¼	9⅝	8⅝	9¾
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	400	31¾	31	31		
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	800	13	12⅞	12⅞	13½	
13⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	700	13½	13¼	13½	13¼	
149¼	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	100	141⅜	141⅛	141⅜	141	
1⅞	¾	..	Airway ESlec App	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20⅛	15⅛	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	1100	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞	
19⅜	6⅜	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	400	17⅞	17¼	17¼		
2⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)		2400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	400	27¼	26½	26½	26½	
165	135	6	Allied Chem	400	162	161	161	162	
7¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	2100	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	
29¾	13	..	Allis Chalmers	11800	28¾	28	28	28	
73¾	49	5	Allied Stores pf	400	72⅛	72	72⅞	72	
3⅞	2⅛	2¶	Amal Leather	800	3½	3⅜	3½	3½	
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	500	69¾	68	69¾	68	
57⅜	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	3600	56	55	55	55	
30⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1100	28⅛	27¾	27¾	28	
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	64	64	64	63½	
12⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1600	14⅜	14	14	14½	
127⅞	87⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	50	119½	119½	119½	119½	
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	300	35	35	35	35½	
128¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	128	128	128		
146¼	110	4¶	Am Can	1800	139½	137½	138½	138	
168	131⅜	7	Am Can pf	400	160	160	160		
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	23	22¼	22¼	22½	
57⅛	23½	..	Am Car & F pf	300	52	52	52	51	
90½	38	..	Am Chain pf	100	90¾	90½	90½		
17¼	8	..	Am Chain	400	16¼	16	16¼	16½	
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	400	90½	90½	90½	90½	
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	26⅞	25⅝	26⅛	26	
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	800	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8300	8¾	7⅝	7⅞	8¼	
42	14	..	Am & For Pw pf	800	38⅛	36	37⅜	38½	
38½	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	35	33	33⅜	34¼	
17	3⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1300	15⅝	14	14	15¼	
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	12	12	12	12¼	
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	500	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	34¾	34	34¾	33⅝	
37¼	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Ph	400	36¾	36¾	36¾	36½	
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	4200	9⅞	9	9⅛	9	
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1400	17¼	16⅛	16½	16¾	
58¾	32	..	Am Loco pf	300	53	52	52	52	
9⅞	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1000	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	8½	
11⅜	4¼	..	Am Mach & M ct	1200	8¾	8½	8½	8½	
24⅛	13½	..	Am Metal	8500	24⅛	23¼	24	24	
114	72	2f	Am Metal 6%	100	114	114	114		
24⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	900	24⅛	23½	23½	24	
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	12400	9½	8¼	8⅜	8¾	
41⅛	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	1900	37¼	35⅝	35¼	36	
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	2100	44	41½	42½	43¾	
18⅞	10⅛	..	Am Radiator	11800	18⅛	17⅞	18	18	
25⅝	13¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	14800	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
12⅛	4½	..	Am Seating	800	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	
26⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	600	27	26¼	26⅝	26	
30¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	110	25	24⅝	24⅝	23¾	
47¼	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6600	45½	45¼	44½	45¾	
101¼	74¾	5¶	Am Tobacco B	300	100¾	100¼	100¾	100	
20½	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	3900	20½	19½	19⅝	19¾	
106	66	2	Am Steel F pf	80	106	102½	102½	103	
140⅝	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	400	138⅞	138½	138⅝		
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	1100	37	36¾	36¾	37	
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	54¼	53¾	54¼	54	
142½	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	140½	139½	139⅝	138¼	
193⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	400	18¼	17½	17½	17¾	
19¼	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	14200	18¼	16½	16¾	17⅜	
9⅝	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	900	9	8⅝	8½	8	
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	48	46	47½	46	
1⅞	¾	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1100	1	1	1	1	
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	3200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	1900	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	
48	31	..	Am Zinc L & S pf	100	47	47	47	49	
20½	8	..	Anaconda Cop	64800	20⅛	19¾	19¾	19⅝	
103	100	6¶	Anchor Cap pf	100	104	102½	102½		
83¾	31½	..	Andes Copper	500	83¾	83¾	83¾	81½	
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	1500	50¾	50⅞	50¾	53	
122¼	118¼	7	Archer Dan pf	60	117	117	117	118	
6⅞	3⅛	..	Armour Ill	2600	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4	
70⅝	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	62	62	62	61½	
7½	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	
30⅜	6½	..	Armstrong Cork	1400	30	29½	29½	29¾	
14⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	14¼	13½	14	14¼	
103	80½	9b	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	104	104	104	104	
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	2900	51⅞	50½	51¼	51⅛	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	2400	26½	25¾	25¾	26	
7¼	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7¼	
28	21¾	1	Atl Refining	2500	24	23⅝	23⅝	23¾	
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	1200	41¼	40¾	41¼	40⅝	
7¾	4	..	Atlas Task	100	7¼	7¼	7¼		
36⅜	15	..	Auburn Auto	9900	36½	35½	35⅞	35	
40	8¼	..	Austin Nichols	400	8¼	8	8	7⅞	
4⅛	7¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	6800	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	4	
			—B—						
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1600	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2½	
23⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	900	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	
17¼	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	8600	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜	
22⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2700	21⅜	21	21	21⅛	
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	45¼	43½	43½		
6¼	3¼	..	Barker Bros	400	5¾	5¾	5	5¾	
61	32	..	Barker Bros pf	100	57	57	57	57¼	
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	400	46½	46	46	46½	
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	17500	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10	
13⅜	11¼	50b	Belding Hem	500	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	
19½	11¾	..	Bendix Aviation	5500	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼	
19⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1800	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	
50	34	..	Best & Co	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	48¾	
30½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	29500	39¼	37⅞	38⅝	37¾	
102½	53¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	18500	102½	98¾	101¾	97¾	
28¼	14¾	1b	Bigelo-Sanford	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	23½	
49⅜	28¼	1½	Blaw Knox	3500	14	13¾	13¾	13½	
72½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	20	61	61	61		
12⅞	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	15900	13½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	47⅜	46¼	47	46⅜	
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	80	98	98	98	98	
47⅜	45	2¶	Bon Ami B	130	44⅜	44½	44½	42¼	
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	1400	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25⅝	
23½	10	..	Briggs & Strat	400	43	42¾	43	42	
14½	9½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1600	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	
45⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	4400	43½	43	43¼	43	
49⅜	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	2600	48¼	47½	48½	47⅜	
36¼	30⅝	2¶	Bristol Myers	200	35½	35½	35½	35½	
36⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man St	1400	45	43¼	45	43½	
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	99½	99½	99½	99	
3¼	1⅝	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	3¼	2⅝	3¼		
11¾	14	..	Brooklyn Q pf	100	24	24	24		
71	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	170	69¼	69½	69½		
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	200	63	63	63	63	
67⅞	37½	..	Brunswick Balke	500	5⅜	5	5¼	5	
8¼	4¼	..	Bucyrus 9rie	400	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus 9 cv pf	600	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13	
6	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	9400	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾	
4⅜	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	700	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	
11⅝	5½	..	Budd Wheel	3000	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾	
19⅜	8¼	..	Bullard	2200	18¾	17½	18	18¼	
10⅝	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	400	10¼	10	10⅛	9⅞	
3¾	1¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	400	1	1	1	⅞	
13¾	4	..	Burns Bros B (h)	100	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞	
18⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1400	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅞	
3⅛	1⅜	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	
2⅝	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2900	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1¾	¾	..	Butterick (h)	400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
20⅜	11⅞	..	Byers	8800	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	18¾	
			—C—						
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	400	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	34½	
4300	3	..	Callahan Z & L	4300	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13000	5¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	13000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
22⅝	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	400	20¼	20¼	20¼	21½	
13¾	9¼	.40	Canada Dry	600	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜	
13¾	9¼	..	Canadian Pacific	6400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	300	35	34¾	35	34½	
12⅝	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	12	12	12	12	
71¾	45¾	..	Case Thresh	7400	71¾	68½	70⅜	68¼	
56¾	36½	4	Case Thresh pf	60	57	112	112	N	
55½	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	700	53½	52¾	53½	52	
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	4000	28¾	28	28⅜	28¾	
17⅜	10	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾	
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	10	30⅞	30½	30⅞	31	
29⅜	22½	1½	Central Aguirre	4000	28	27¾	28	27¾	
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	3000	57	55	56¼	54⅜	
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain Teed	400	6	6	6		
49¾	23	..	Certain Teed pf	30	48½	48	48½	48	
47⅝	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	43¾	43¼	43¼	44¼	
47¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2500	46	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & G West (h)	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	
17⅞	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	1400	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼	
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	500	1¾	1½	1½	1½	
4¾	⅜	..	Chi Mil St P (h)	600	3¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5⅞	1⅝	..	Chi & N western (h)	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	41⅞	41	41	41	
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P (h)	400	3¾	2½	2½	2¾	
4⅝	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	3½	3	3	3	
30	25½	2	Chickasha Cot Oil	1200	30	29½	29⅞	29½	
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	3000	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼	
25	9	..	Chile Copper	60	25	24¾	25	24¾	
63¾	31	..	Chrysler	28700	60⅞	59½	59⅝	60⅛	
35¾	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Cin C & Co	400	32¾	32	32½	31	
24⅞	16	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19	
11⅞	6¾	..	City Ice & F pf	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½	
8	3¼	..	City Stores	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	200	17	17	17	16⅝	
240¼	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	300	245	240¼	245	237½	
19⅛	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2600	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅛	
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm P pf	200	104	103⅝	103⅝	104	
28⅜	9	..	Collins & Aikman	9500	28¾	28	28	28½	
8¼	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	20	8	8	8	8	
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
23½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	50	16⅜	16	16⅜	16	
17½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	15	15	15		
14	3½	..	Columbus Gas	30000	13½	12½	13⅛	12¾	
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	82½	82½	82½	82½	
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	1700	60	65	67¼	70	
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	500	89¾	89¼	89¾	88	
53⅜	39½	2	Comm Credit	1400	50½	49½	49½	50	
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	800	69½	69¼	69½	69½	
115½	111	6	Comm I Ar cv pf	500	112⅝	112¾	112¾		
102¾	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 5½%	400	101¼	100¾	101¼	100⅞	
23¼	17⅜	.60¶	Comm Solvents pf	4800	20¾	19¾	20	19¾	
3⅛	2¼	..	Comwith & So	1700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½	
65¼	29⅛	3	Conwith & S 6pf	800	61	60¼	60¾	59¾	
119½	112	5½	Com C&Co pf	2700	115½	115¾	115¾		
15¼	9	..	Congress Cigar	300	14½	14½	14½		
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1100	37½	37	37	37¼	
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	500	47¾	43½	42¾	44½	
22½	14¼	1.25¶	Consol Film I pf	500	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	17	
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	1000	8⅞	8½	8½	8½	
34¼	15⅛	1	Consol Gas	20000	33	31¼	32¼	32¼	
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	101¾	
4⅞	1½	..	Consol Laundries	300	4	4	4	4¼	
10½	6⅜	..	Consol Oil	8500	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9½	
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4	3⅞	4		
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	⅞	
82	71	6½	Con Cig pf ww	2077	4	77	77	77	
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	9300	12	11¼	11⅜	11⅞	
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	6300	4½	4¼	4¼	4½	
13¾	8	..	Cont Baking B	2000	12¾	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	
6⅞	4⅛	..	Cont Baking pf	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
61⅛	42¾	3.40	Cont Can	800	56	54¾	55½	54¼	
12⅜	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	1700	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	11¾	
42⅜	28½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	400	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½	
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
23	15½	.37½b	Cont Oil	3200	22	21⅝	22	21½	
60⅝	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	6000	60	59¼	59⅝	59⅜	
78¾	62	3	Corn Products	1500	67¾	67¼	67¾	68	
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	4100	5⅝	5	5	5⅜	
39⅞	35⅛	2¶	Cream of Wheat	1500	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾	
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	46⅝	46½	46⅝		
89½	74½	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	89½	89¢	89½		
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	200	4½	4¼	4¾	4⅝	
17	14	..	Crucible Steel	3200	27	26¼	26¼	26¼	
78	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	78	78	78		
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	7½	7½	7½		
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
80⅜	46½	..	Cuban Am S of	30	72	71⅜	72	72	
22⅛	15	..	Curtis Publishg	300	19½	19¼	19¾		
105¼	89½	..	Curtis Pub of	400	104⅜	104	104⅛	104½	
7	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	7400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16⅛	6¾	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8500	8¼	7¾	7¾	8	
72	61	8¶	Cushman 8%	10	70	70	70		
28¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1200	28¾	28⅜	28¾	28¾	
			—D—						
39¼	22¾	..	Deere & Co	3600

New York Castigates U.S. Cotton Textile Report as Propaganda

General Business Pickup Reported From Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California is able to report good progress in all representative lines of trade. All along the Pacific coast news of a business pick-up is general.

Distributive trade measured by such indices as department store activities, automobile sales and bank debits continues to make an unusually favorable showing in California, according to the August business outlook, published by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

July department store sales in the State were reported 19 per cent above those of July, 1934, with department store prices about equal to or even slightly less than those of a year ago.

For January-July the increase over last year was more than three times the increase of the nation as a whole. July automobile sales were about 50 per cent higher than those of July, 1934, for passenger cars and 60 per cent for commercial cars. Total registrations of motor vehicles in California were 5.8 per cent higher than they were a year ago, being in fact at the highest levels since 1929.

Comparisons with the first half of last year are doubtlessly made unduly favorable because of the Pacific Coast maritime strike then prevailing but the strike had its greatest effect in the large coastal cities, whereas it is in the interior of the State that this year's improvement is most evident.

There the agricultural situation is the best in several years, last winter's heavy rainfall making for abundant crops and cutting irrigation needs to a minimum.

Steel Outlook Best In Five Years, Says Cleveland Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22 — Unexpected midsummer demand for iron and steel is the outstanding development in this "prince or pauper" industry. The outlook is the best in five years, according to the magazine Steel.

Producers preparing for fall operations now estimate that 27,000,000 tons of ore will be shipped this year, which is an increase of 1,000,000 tons or about 4 per cent over their highest estimate earlier in the season. If attained, this figure will be 23 per cent more than the tonnage shipped last year.

More important, from their standpoint, the increased consumption indicated for this fall, winter and next spring will give both producers and consumers an opportunity to reduce stocks such as they have not experienced since pre-depression years.

It is now certain that ore shipments this season will be considerably larger than in any other year since 1930, when they amounted to 47,188,000 tons. In 1934 they totaled 22,064,000 tons; 1933, 21,672,000; 1932, 3,587,000, and 1931, 23,496,000 tons.

The number of iron ore carriers in commission on the Great Lakes Aug. 15 was 174, an increase of 15 since July 15, out of a fleet of 324.

Consumption of Dairy Products Is Slower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Thus far during the current year the peaks which were established for the consumption of many dairy products during 1934 have been leveled off to a perceptible degree, says a report from Dun & Bradstreet.

The situation, as a whole, is exactly the opposite of that prevailing during the summer of 1934, when herds were being decimated rapidly, the supply of feedstuffs reduced, and storage holdings were nearing depletion because of expanding consumption on a rising market.

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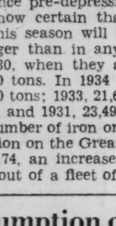

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J. J. Raskob

Raskob Sees Taxes And Building Costs Retarding Recovery

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Slice the surplus fat off building costs and taxes, and prosperity will take care of itself, is the belief of John J. Raskob.

That was the substance of the economic prescription offered today in his first interview on business matters in many months.

In his quiet unemphatic way he rejected flatly the idea that it is a "strike of capital" which is impeding recovery in capital goods lines. It is not a "strike," he thinks, but a combination of common sense and economics which prevents the possessors of capital from placing it at work in heavy industry.

"You couldn't even get a washwoman with $500 to risk it in a business that only paid 4 per cent," Mr. Raskob said, then pointed out that if taxes take as much as two thirds of the profit from an undertaking which involves the risk of loss anyway, even though it made 12 per cent, the net return would be only 4 per cent.

Combine lower taxes with a 20 per cent cut in building costs, Mr. Raskob believes, and you have the touchstone which transforms stagnation into prosperity.

"The building trades unions ought to cut wages 20 per cent for the sake of a fuller pay envelope and a full week's work," Mr. Raskob suggested.

Some 2,500,000 of the unemployed, he calculated, are building trades workers. Behind each of these jobless workers stands a man who should be in the steel plant, or the quarry or the cement mill. Employ the building artisan and his invisible helper also goes back on the pay roll, cutting 5,000,0000 from the total of jobless employables.

Net Profits of 413 Industries in 1934 Highest Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Net profits in 1934 of 413 leading industrial corporations amounted to $1,108,000,000. This amount is the highest since 1930, according to Standard Statistics Company.

These 413 companies had total invested capital on Jan. 1, 1935, of nearly $25,000,000,000 and so represent an important cross section of business. They constitute the leading corporations for which comparable reports are available back to 1927.

The peak of net profits was reached by these corporations in 1929, when $3,178,000,000 was reported. Profits dropped the next year to just under $2,000,000,000 and by 1932 had receded to $254,000,000. The next year saw a gain of more than $500,000,000; still further progress was made in 1934; and indications so far this year are for a continuation of the upward trend.

The favorable trend is also apparent from another angle. These same corporations paid security holders $991,000,000 in 1934 or $158,000,000 more than the $833,000,000 distributed in 1933, and nearly as much as in 1932 when managements were still reluctant to take drastic action on dividends.

Textile Mill Activity Up 7½ P. C. in Six Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—With figures for June now available, Textile World's index of textile mill activity now shows an increase of 7½ per cent for the first half of 1935 over the first half of 1934.

"Furthermore," Textile World reports, "the January-June period of this year was pretty close to the average for the corresponding period over the eight years from 1924 to 1931 inclusive, roughly assumed as 'normal.'

"Wool gave the best performance of all textile fibers, being sharply above last year in activity. Silk and rayon were slightly up, while cotton was very slightly down."

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World Consumption of Tin Up 14 P. C. in First Half of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The apparent world consumption of tin in the first half of 1935 increased by over 14 per cent to 67,450 tons compared with 58,959 tons in the first half of 1934, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council and published by The Hague Statistical Office. It is estimated that 27,800 tons of tin were used this year in tinplate manufacture against 25,400 tons last year; and 9100 tons in the motor industry against 7560 tons.

The following table gives the consumption of the principal countries for the 12-months period ended June, 1935, in comparison with the figures for the previous 12 months:

	Year ended June tons 1935	1934	P.C. increase or decrease
United States	51,576	55,934	— 7.8
United Kingdom	21,341	20,451	+ 4.4
Germany	9,970	11,128	—10.4
France	8,436	9,559	—11.7
U. S. S. R.	6,315	4,972	+27.0
Italy	4,700	3,969	+18.4
Japan	3,752	3,527	+ 6.4
British India	2,300	1,990	+15.6
Canada	1,859	1,569	+18.5
Other countries	15,923	14,957	+ 6.5
Apparent world consumption	126,172	128,056	— 1.5
Approx. world consumption in manufact.	131,500	137,900	— 4.6
Approx. depletion of consumers stocks	5,300	9,850	

The tin consumption of the U. S. S. R. in the year ended June, 1935, at 6315 tons is the highest recorded for that country and represents an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year. Important increases are recorded also for Italy, 18.4 per cent, India 15.6 per cent, Canada 18.5 per cent, Sweden 16.2 per cent and Holland 23.4 per cent.

Tin consumption in the following countries has already exceeded the level reached in 1929: Russia's present consumption being greater by 27 per cent, consumption in Egypt by 20 per cent, South Africa 20 per cent, Norway 9 per cent, Sweden 8 per cent, Holland 7 per cent, Greece 5 per cent, and Denmark 4½ per cent.

The world production of tin in the first half of 1935 was 51,071 long tons compared with 50,753 tons in the first half of 1934. Of this year's output 40,306 tons or 79 per cent were produced by Malaya, Bolivia, Netherlands East Indies, Nigeria and Siam, while 4582 tons or 9 per cent were produced by the Belgian Congo, French Indo China, Cornwall and Portugal. British Malaya alone produced approximately 30 per cent of this year's output of tin.

The world output of tin plate in the first half of 1935 was 1,744,000 tons against 1,580,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1934. In the same two periods the figures of world automobile production are given as 2,893,000 vehicles and 2,246,951 vehicles, respectively. This year's output of tin plate shows an increase of 10.4 per cent and motor vehicle production has increased by 28.7 per cent.

The visible stocks of tin at the end of July, 1935, are reported as 15,548 tons, an increase of 247 tons during the month. The stocks amount to approximately 12 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption.

The World's Business

Mr. Moffett—From Housing to Silver

IT WAS somewhat bewildering to read that Mr. James A. Moffett, on the basis of firsthand observations in China, has reported to the President that the reports of the ill effects of American purchases on China have been grossly exaggerated. Mr. Moffett, it is true, is no currency expert. But he is a businessman of considerable experience, having been connected with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in an executive capacity before going to Washington as Federal Housing Administrator. His opinion, then, must carry weight. That it differs from the opinion ventured in these notes from time to time makes it incumbent upon us to re-examine our own conclusion. We have done so. And we must confess that Mr. Moffett's report to the President leaves us unmoved.

* * *

Mr. Moffett says that the reports of the harmful effects on China of the silver purchase policy emanate from international propagandists. But the Chinese themselves have been the most vociferous in their complaints. Last fall representation after representation was made by the Chinese Minister in Washington that the policy was harmful to China. His criticism has been voiced by all other repsonsible Chinese. A Cabinet Committee appointed by the Nanking Government reported: "The silver-buying policy of the United States is akin to the straw that broke the camel's back." T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, said: "I can see no sense" in the American policy. Nor can anybody else." Just before reading Mr. Moffett's observations, I had been glancing over the annual report of the Bank of China, written by the general manager, Chang Kia-ngau. There is a long passage devoted to silver. Mr. Chang's observations are so informative that the main passages may be given in full:

> In dealing with the silver situation in last year's report, it was suggested that a rise in the price of silver would seriously affect the foundations of China's national economy, and that if foreign countries should adopt artificial means to this end the result would be much larger exports of the metal from China. . . . The purchases of silver which the United States Government has been making in the market have resulted in a wide disparity between the world price and the price in China, and because of the profit obtainable from sales abroad, silver exports from China have continued on a large scale. . . . From July to October, inclusive, there was a net export of silver from China amounting to over $200,000,000. The National Government, in order to prevent a crisis and further exports of silver, introduced a duty and a variable equalization charge on silver exports as from Oct. 15. . . . If the ultimate object of the United States Purchase Act is to be accomplished—that is to say, if the gold and silver reserves of that country are to be established on a three-to-one basis by the purchase of an amount of silver estimated to be at least 1,400,000,000 ounces—the export of the total available silver stocks of both China and India will be insufficient for this purpose. It has been argued by those in favor of a higher price of silver that this would increase China's purchasing power abroad, but that this is not so is shown by the fact that, despite the higher price of silver last year, China's imports decreased by $316,000,000. Is it that the United States Government are so ignorant of China's position with regard to silver, and so ill-informed as to the economic situation in this country, that they do not understand the source of China's purchasing power, or is it their deliberate intention to force up the value of China's currency in order to decrease our exports and facilitate American competition in this market? The National Government has more than once made representations to the United States Administration explaining the harmful effects of the silver purchase policy on the financial situation in China. Fortunately, there are indications that the United States Government's policy is gradually being modified. It is earnestly to be hoped that the United States Legislature will appreciate that a rise in the price of silver will be beneficial to China as a silver standard country only to the extent that commodity prices also rise, that no stability in the price of silver can be possible without the co-operation of silver-using countries, and that United States trade in the Far East will be benefited to a much greater extent through a strengthening of financial conditions in this country, which has a population of over 400,000,000, than through the present silver-purchase policy.

None of these Chinese could possibly be accused of international propaganda.

* * *

What they say is in accordance with the facts. The crisis in China, it is true, antedated the silver policy. It arose when, as a result of a change in China's balance of international payments from favorable to unfavorable, China started to ship out silver in order to meet the deficit. Silver is China's money, the country, moreover, being more or less on a hard money, not a credit, basis in its economic transactions. Therefore, the media of payments internally had to be contracted. All the familiar phenomena of money shortage and higher prices then appeared. The silver purchasing came, as the Chinese committee said, as the "last straw." More silver was driven out of China by the attractive price offered by Washington.

The loss of its money is only one of the hardships suffered by China as the result of the American silver policy. The other is the high price of silver caused by the American buying. Since China is on the silver standard, its international exchange rate rises and falls with the price of silver. When silver is high, each unit of China's money becomes more valuable in terms of foreign money, and China is thus able to buy more foreign goods. This is what the silverites meant when they used to say that high silver spelled higher Chinese purchasing power. But China is not going to buy foreign goods out of the diminished store of the money that it requires for the facilitation of its own internal commerce. Foreign goods are not bought that way. They are bought with the foreign money earned by selling goods. And here the effect of high silver is apparent. High silver makes Chinese exports more expensive in foreign money. Therefore it is a brake on Chinese sales. In spite of the silverite claim that high silver spells high purchasing power for China, the effect, in short, is just the reverse. China cannot buy as much, because either she cannot sell as much or she won't part with her money. As Mr. Chang shows, the proof is already forthcoming, in that China's imports decreased last year by around $150,000,000.

* * *

The facts thus support Chinese testimony that Mr. Moffett is misinformed. We might add further evidence from American Government reports. In the July statement of trade, I find that the U. S. Trade Commissioner litters his report with references to the depressing effects on all lines of business of "tight money" and "continued currency uncertainties." What does all this mean but silver difficulties? He says that "the most serious aspect of the financial difficulties is that the depression is beginning to hit the interior points." In another place we read "the weakening silver prices abroad in June somehow arrested the continuous deflation of the Chinese silver currency." Further on, the Commissioner, greatly daring, mentions the American silver policy. Quite rightly he refers to the antecedent circumstances as accounting for the Chinese slump, but he is forced to admit that "undoubtedly the situation was aggravated by the American silver policy." The U. S. Trade Commissioner cannot be rated an international propagandist any more than the Chinese officials.

Mr. Moffett may have brought aid and comfort to the silverites in the renewal of their agitation for more vigorous buying or price-boosting action on the part of the Treasury. But he has not brought home either any new facts or arguments. H. B. E.

N. Y. Interests Critical Of Cotton Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 22

REACTION here to the report of the President's cabinet committee on cotton textiles was rather bitter in both the financial and the textile district. The general feeling was that the report was more in the nature of a propaganda document than the helpful economic discussion which it purported to be. It was felt that the 240-page report did little more than re-state the already well-known views of its authors.

(Note—New England comments will be found on the general news pages.)

SEC Reports Big Salaries Are Paid To Store Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Salaries of managers and assistant managers of department stores ranging from $23,077 to $137,409 are reported in the latest release of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The following company is the May Department Stores.

The report showed that N. L. Dauby, manager of the store in Cleveland and a director and vice-president of the company, received in 1934 a salary of $137,409. Martin J. May, president, was paid $100,075.

Other salaries disclosed were: Tom May, manager of the store in Los Angeles, $66,964; Louis M. Monheimer, merchandise manager of the store in St. Louis and a vice-president, $58,017; Wilbur D. May, assistant manager of the store in Los Angeles, $38,402; Jerome Dauby, manager of the store in Akron, $36,105; Samuel M. Gross, assistant manager of the store in Cleveland, $26,765; Fred Z. Salomon, general manager of the store in St. Louis, $36,694; S. B. Butler, assistant to president, $36,571; Robert H. Gries, assistant manager of the store in Cleveland, $30,292, and Lincoln Gries, assistant manager of the store in Akron, $23,077. In most cases, compensation included a proportion of the profits of the stores managed by the recipients.

Middle West Farm Income Up Sharply For 7-Month Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — The greatest increases in income from the sale of principal farm products in the first six months of the year were made by Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

For the country as a whole, cash receipts from these products for this period in 1935 were $2,585,000,000 compared to $2,330,000,000 in the like period of 1934. The rental and benefit payments for the six months in 1935 were $285,998,000 compared to $148,780,000 a year earlier.

This brought the total cash income for the first half of 1935 to $2,956,000,000. The total for 1934 was $6,387,000,000.

It is expected that the income from marketings from farm products in the second half of the year will exceed that of the latter half of 1934.

For July income from farm sales was estimated at $451,000,000 compared with $438,000,000 in June and $502,000,000 in July, 1934. The increase in income from June to July this year was just slightly greater than usual and after allowance for differences in the length of the month and for other seasonal factors, income from marketings in July was 60.5 per cent of the 1924-1929 monthly average compared with 60.0 in June and 73 in July, 1934.

Rental and benefits in May are tentatively estimated at $20,000,000 compared with the final report of $30,000,000 in June and $30,000,000 in July, 1934. The total cash income of farmers, including rental and benefit payments in July, was $471,000,000 compared with $468,000,000 in June and $532,000,000 in July, 1934. For the first 7 months of 1935 farmers' total cash income from farm marketings and from rental and benefit payments is estimated at $3,427,000,000 this year compared with $3,147,000,000 last year.

So. Carolina Leads Nation In Prospective Crop Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina led the nation in prospective crop yields Aug. 1, according to a report issued from the office of Frank O. Black, federal crop statistician here.

"The Aug. 1 indicated yield of all crops for the State," the report stated, "is 125.9 per cent of the 10-year average" from 1921 to 1930.

Georgia came second with an average of 124.4 per cent. Kansas was listed as having the lowest prospects, with 71.6 per cent.

Cotton production prospects for South Carolina were given as 111 per cent of the 1934 crop. The improved condition of all crops in the State was attributed to the hot weather during July and abundant rainfall throughout the month.

U. S. Beet Sugar Deliveries Are Far Behind Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Deliveries of all United States beet sugar companies are behind schedule with but 54 per cent of their quota reached during the first seven months of this year, and are 18.3 per cent behind last year's volume, according to calculations of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

AAA Explains Rise In Meat Prices To Irate Housewives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The agitation of the nation's housewives against the high cost of meat is countered in Washington by an explanatory statement issued by the AAA. These are the main points in the AAA release:

"There is not as much meat to go around as there was last year, nor as there was in the average of the last 10 years. . . .

". . . For every 100 meat animals on farms in 1934 there were only 84 at the beginning of 1935. Biggest reduction was in numbers of hogs. . . .

Fifty-Year Low

". . . Not for 50 years has the number of hogs been as low as it is today. . . .

"Obviously with fewer animals on the farm there is bound to be less meat available for consumers. Because of the special circumstances that caused this decrease there are not only fewer animals but those marketed are lighter in weight. . . .

". . . For every five pounds of pork and pork products each of us consumed last year we would get around three pounds this year.

"What actually happens, of course, is that prices increase and the increase takes care of the necessary shifts in consumption."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—"Three dollars out of every four dollars of the packer's income from live stock products is paid out for live stock. Nearly half of the remainder goes into payrolls; a fourth is spent for supplies, power, fuel, etc., and a fifth for repairs, insurance, depreciation, taxes, interest and other operating expenses. This leaves available for profits only about one sixth of a cent per pound of live stock handled," according to William Whitfield Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, defending the packers against the charges that prices paid by the retailer and consumer for meat "seem high in relation to prices paid to farmers for their livestock."

"For 10 years," Mr. Woods continued, "the difference or spread between the plant value of packinghouse products and the amount paid for live stock has not been more than two and a half cents per pound of live stock bought and almost all of this margin has been spent for pay rolls, supplies, transportation, and other necessary items of expense.

Profits Small

"Packers' profits average so small as not to affect the price of meat to the consumer. This is a matter of simple arithmetic.

"United States consumers last year ate about 19,000,000,000 pounds of meat, or an average of about 140 pounds per capita. Sales of 851 meat packing companies which submit reports to the United States Department of Agriculture last year slightly exceeded $2,500,000,000, including sales of produce and other nonmeat items. According to the same figures, the profit earned by the 851 companies averaged about a cent and a half per dollar of sales, or only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat sold."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Agricultural processing taxes slumped from $43,760,029 in July, 1934, to $15,364,401 last month. This was caused, it was said, by numerous court suits questioning the constitutionality of the levy.

World Copper Stocks At Lowest of Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—World copper stocks at the end of July totaled 571,000 tons, a decrease of 10,300 tons, and are at the lowest level for the year, Dow Jones & Co. says.

Apparent domestic consumption in July was the highest for the year and production here and abroad showed practically no gain, the agency says. World primary mined copper amounted to about 94,000 tons during the month compared with 95,000 tons in June.

World custom smelters' production totaled about 20,000 tons in July compared with 16,400 tons in June, making world total output from primary and secondary sources in July about 114,400 tons, an increase of 2700 tons over June.

Drop in Failures Brings Total Near Year's Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NE WYORK, Aug. 22—There were fewer failures again in the United States, the number for the past week showing quite a reduction from that of the preceding seven-day period. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported 203 business defaults during the latest week, which ended with Thursday, Aug. 15. These figures compared with 219 such defaults in the week preceding. Contrasted with the like week of last year, when 197 failures were reported, there was a small increase.

The variations that occur in the weekly report of failures at this time of year are without special significance. Business failures in the summer months are usually close to the low point of the year. Such was the case in 1934; in fact, the number at that time was considerably below previous records back to 1920.

Exported Newsprint Value For July Shows Good Rise

OTTAWA, Aug. 22 (AP)—A considerable increase was shown in the value of newsprint exported during July when it totaled $7,446,820 compared with $7,263,463 last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

The United States was the best customer, and took to the value of $5,741,117. Other leading buyers were Australia $341,550, Argentina $339,329, United Kingdom $311,093, New Zealand $177,289, and Japan $138,864.

Local Classified

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INDEXING

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook Concordances and all books of reference, also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON, 117 E. 24th Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Thirty-three-room hotel, modern, stucco; located on coast highway. MISSION HOTEL, Santa Maria, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGH-NESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-93, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE: Accounting and organization supervision; experienced branch office and local office controls of banking production cost, auditing, purchasing and general details, over period of years; married; dependable; best of personal and business references; available for any locality after short notice. Write Box M-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
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625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2 Adelphi Ter Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
56 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-67
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.448
MILAN
45 Viale Bianca Maria Tel. 75-672

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

HOWLAND'S Rings the Warning Bell for Mothers! Children go back to school in two weeks! Shop now for Back to School clothes.

HOWLAND'S

Don't neglect the August Savings on Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Coats or you'll regret it later.

MEIGS

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT CONN
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.

Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN STREET

GREENWICH

B. P. S. PAINTS B. P. S.
Flat Paint Pat-Co
Semi-Flat Satone
Gloss Fast Enamel Gloss Fast
Ask for Shade Cards
Greenwich Hardware Co.
Tel. 605

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. B. Greenberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you want is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone 7-3619 1 to 4 Daily Except Saturday. *Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.*

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

Blueberry Biscuits
20 cents a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 1123 Main Street
536 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Tracy Vulcanizing Co.
Best Fuel for Oil Burners, also Goodrich Silvertown Tires
New Management Under Mr. Wm. Woodke
Phone 1295 Meriden

Newest Fall Fashions
in
Furs, Dresses, Cloth Coats
CHERNIACK CO.

MIDDLETOWN

We invite you to see our
New Summer Clothes
for
Dad and Son
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 8-2315 where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624 2-1274

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

André & John

Hair Stylists
Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk Conn.
Phone 256

TRISTRAM AND FULLER
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Venetian Blinds—Floor Coverings and Slip Covers.
You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store
28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 550

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 100 PROSPECT ST. T. 7-5315 12 to 5 p. m. daily

GOING BACK TO SCHOOL?
Young men going away to school are invited to inspect our new stock of clothing, authentic in every detail
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
Formerly with C. O. Miller Co.
Draperies—Upholstering
Shades—Floor Covering
Telephone 4-6285

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 4-3121

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

THE
Connecticut Plumbing Supply Co.
PLUMBING, HEATING AND MILL SUPPLIES
11½ Chapel Street, Stamford, Ct.
S. E. HELLER H. L. HELLER

WATERBURY

Our August Blanket Sale
Starts—Thursday, August 1st
The extra fine Special Values in BLANKETS of all grades in both cotton and wool will be an inducement for you to BUY NOW for your next Winter's needs in Blankets
COME AND SEE THESE AUGUST BLANKET SALE OFFERINGS
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC
BARLOW BROS. CO.
Plumbing and Heating
61 FIELD STREET PHONE 4-4129

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Individual Hair Bobbing
Everybody's Barber Shop
50 Bank Street

Visit our curtain department. Just received our new fall ruffled and tailored styles.
Prices are really inviting
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Sale!
Boucle Dresses, $7.98
Regularly Sold to $16.95
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street Waterbury, Conn.

Wordens
Safe Dairy Products
BEST FOR BABY
BEST FOR YOU
Phone 5-1121 152 Cherry Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

NEW YORK

ALBANY

BUY NOW
AND
SAVE 10% to 50%
IN OUR
August Sale of FURNITURE
Whitney's
ALBANY N. Y.

FOR
Niagara Hudson Coke
CALL
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
PHONE 3-1268

Cotrell and Leonard
Inc.
Everything for the
COLLEGE GIRLS' WARDROBE

BINGHAMTON

FOR SCHOOL WEAR
Our COLLEGE SHOP has everything needed for a complete school or college outfit
at McLEAN'S

LOW SUMMER PRICES
"The same coat from the same mine all the time."
SUPERIOR WYOMING ANTHRACITE
FUEL and RANGE OIL
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Avenue Johnson City
Phone 7-5815

BRONXVILLE

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
2½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service. Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD TEL. 0717

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS

Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Grant 1431. 10 to 3 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Thrudeners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Priebe Brand Poultry
(WE DELIVER)
337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8480

GLENS FALLS

"The Store of Cheerful Service"
MERKEL-GELMAN
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
Specializing in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Lingerie, Hosiery and a complete line of Infants' and Children's Clothing.
—Branch Stores at—
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. TROY, N. Y.

Rightmeyer's Karmelkorn Shop
The Home of
FRESH HOME MADE CANDIES
BUTTER-SALTED NUTS
POPCORN
17 Warren Street

Queensbury Beauty Shop
All Branches of
Beauty Culture and Permanent Waving
Mrs. Herbert Morehouse
Proprietor Hotel Queensbury
Phone Dial 2-3614 Glens Falls, N. Y.

FOWLER'S
130 GLEN STREET GLENS FALLS
GLENS FALLS' *Finest*
DEPARTMENT STORE

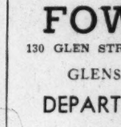
WILEY'S
Featuring Women's Silk Hosiery and Undies
Artcraft Pure Silk—Full Fashion Stockings.
Triple Quality Shadowless Full Fashion Stockings.
Pure Silk Twin Weave Slips, seams guaranteed not to rip.
White and Tea Rose.
RIALTO THEATRE BLDG.

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
For Outings and Picnics and Clambakes we recommend our Home-Dressed
BROILERS
They are sent to you cleaned and split ready to use.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Johnstown Gloversville

SHOP AT REED'S
84 East State Street
Fruit—Vegetables—Flowers
Gladiolus in Season
Bouquets Made Up on Short Notice at Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 3902

ITHACA

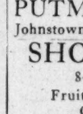
Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent.
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

Be Sure the Name
FRIGIDAIRE
is on the Electric Refrigerator you buy
Exclusively at
Nelson's Specialty Shops
IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
3803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

KENMORE (Continued)

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

LARCHMONT

"CHATSWORTH"
"blue" COAL FUEL OIL
Expert Oil Burner Service;
24 Hour Delivery and Service
Phones | Larchmont 2000 | Mamaroneck 3110 (nite emergency)

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Tel. Far Rock. 7-3710, Belle Harbor 5-3004
Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized
1909 MOTT AVE., opp. Gem Theatre

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Telephone Cedarhurst 1776
Colonial Meat Market
G. HARTMANN, Prop.
Prime Meats and Poultry
430 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

Annual August Fur Sale
25%-35% Savings
Blachas and Mellides
Master Furriers
41-16 MAIN STREET
Phone Ind. 3-5235

FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES
GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed evenings until Sept. 15th

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

FREEPORT

Phone FREEPORT 4549—
Orders Promptly Delivered
LOUIS B. YOUNG'S
Delicatessen
We Specialize in Unusual Delicacies
58 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT
Next to Grove Theatre

HEMPSTEAD

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES | Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653 | Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
Georges
fine furniture Operated by
Georges Messenger & Moving Service
MOVING - STORAGE
352 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 2154

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Canning and Preserving
Mason Jars, Wax, Straining Cloths, Pots
BLUMBERG'S PAINTS HARDWARE
278 Front Street - Hempstead 7720

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores in Jackson Heights, Long Island City and all North Shore.
Hosinger & Bode INC.
CHATHAM & PHENIX BLDG. STI. 4-8955
LONG ISLAND CITY

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
WM. GRAHAM CO.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

CAMEO SHOPS
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERY
REPAIRING
Custom Made Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411

JAMAICA

INSULATE!
Your home or church against summer's heat or winter's cold with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
86-08 130th Street Virginia 7-4010

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
8961 164th Street (Jamaica)
HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

GEORGE HOY, Inc.
Expert Tailoring Service
Alterations, Pressing, Dry Cleaning
Garments Called for and Delivered
32 Union Avenue opposite High School
Tel. Lyn 886

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
—DELIVERY SERVICE—
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

Olympia Confectionery
Makers of the Finest Products
Will Supply Your Candy Requirements
OUR ICE CREAM IS MADE OF THE PUREST FRESH CREAM
Delicious, Smooth and Wholesome
Try Our Tasty Lunches
32 SO. OCEAN AVE Home of Quality

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

RICHMOND HILL

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Life, Fire, Tourist and Other Floaters, Rents and Leasehold, Use and Occupancy, Burglary and Plate Glass, Surety Bonds
LIABILITY: Employers, Elevator, Contractor, Automobile, Steam Boiler, Flywheel, Public, Teams, Landlord, General
Workmen's Compensation
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
Lauriton 8-2357, 8-2555

Telephone Virginia 7-9001
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Gerber's
9 *Strained Foods for Baby*
NOW 10 CENTS
105-14 LIBERTY AVENUE

John Luck, Delicatessen

106-09 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-4001

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Tel. Rockville Centre 1815, 91 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 3677

Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Specialized Lubrication
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephone Larchmont 2068 — Telephone Mamaroneck 2423

Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y. — 149 Mamaroneck Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Telephones
New Rochelle 7809 Mamaroneck 90
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

Oldest Established Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING — COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Ph. OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

NEWBURGH

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1658

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

NEW ROCHELLE

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
F. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES *and* MEN'S CLOTHES *of* QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

Ruby Lane Stores
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY and LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ELECTRIC RATES
give average family enough free current to run a Westinghouse Refrigerator—free! No down payment—15c per day—first installment due 60 days after delivery.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 North Avenue NR 1000

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section

Fred Herbst Sons
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Avenue

Freda's Beauty Shop
PERMANENT WAVES
Croquignole and Spiral
$5.00
Monday to Thursday
Three items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue Shore Road 5-9482

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

George C. Herbst & Son
Fred H. Herbst
Funeral Directors
6741 FIFTH AVENUE
Atlantic 5-4860

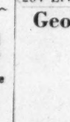
JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
55 Prospect Place
NEVINS 8-4191

Manhattan

The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night: TRafalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself
A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City Wilton, Conn.
Cortlandt 7-7800 Wilton 113

MARGARET HARVEY
Wash. Hts. *Successors to* 7-1027
Louis Hart CLEANERS DYERS
321 W. 181st ST., N.Y.

FURNITURE REPAIRED

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Shelves, Closets, Partitions Built
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Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
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NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL (Continued)

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PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

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		Katonah	198

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The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

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Luckey's
Mid-Summer Sale of FURNITURE
Closes Next Week
Be sure to take advantage of this Sale of popular Furniture items at prices that bring quality within the reach of all.
Luckey's Household Club Plan offers a convenient and dignified method of getting new things for your home.
Luckey Platt & Co.

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Commercial Printing
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Lb. Can 39c
B & M Market Food
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Oakbrook Silk Hose
New Fall Shades
Regular $1.00 Quality, 89c
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ROCHESTER

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PITTSFORD N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
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or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

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LUNCHEON DINNER
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PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
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of Smart Individuality
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Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
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E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends
Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
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COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires — Brake Service
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GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
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New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
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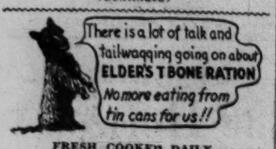
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)



FRESH COOKED DAILY
Samples upon request
10c a lb., 3 lbs. 25c
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327 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

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Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

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Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
95c to $1.95
THE EARL CO.
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FURNITURE
Rugs
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Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"
STATE STREET TEL. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability
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For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
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Famous From Coast to Coast
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The Fashion Center of Utica
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MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Oil Burners, Ranges
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OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT EXCLUSIVELY
SALES AND SERVICE
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The Famous LYNN Range Burners, MASTER-KRAFT Power Burners, Automatic Water Heaters, etc. Combination Ranges.
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WEDDING RINGS
in Platinum and Gold
WEDDING SILVER
in the finest new patterns
W. B. WILCOX COMPANY
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NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

SCHOOL-COLLEGE FASHIONS
Getting the children ready for school? Planning to send son or daughter to college? If so, you'll find Wells the ideal store for outfitting the young folks with quality clothes, accessories and dormitory furnishings. Early Fall fashions are making their appearance on all floors.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
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Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
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ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

WATERTOWN

Fall Showing of Matrix Shoes Now on Display
E. P. ELITHARP, Inc.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

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BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
All Leading Brands of Smoked Hams
Heinz Cucumber Pickles
Heinz Baked Beans
Heinz Ketchup
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. W.P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

White Plains Produce Market
25 GROVE STREET PHONES 3130-7709
• Local Peaches and Tomatoes for Canning
• Presto Jars
• Good Luck Jar Rings

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

FUEL OILS
FAIR-CHESTER OIL CO.
Oil Burner Sales and Service
Sales Agents Timken Oil Burners
Telephone W. P. 6363

BRADBURY'S of WESTCHESTER
BREAD CAKES
ROLLS PIES
SERVICE TO YOUR DOOR
79 S. KENSICO AVE. White Plains 9330

EARLY SHOWING of Fall Suits and Top Coats
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

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New System Laundry
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
ALSO
DRY CLEANING
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES: 4720—1098 52 LAWRENCE ST

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO AND WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed., $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6435-9033

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Mo...

Ten Guesses

69

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Between 1920 and 1930, was the rate of population increase greater in Dearborn, Mich., than in Beverly Hills, Calif.? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Did Coleridge write "The Daffodils"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is it true that Niagara Falls has a drop of more than 200 feet? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Did Puccini compose the opera "Pagliacci"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is Puccini's name pronounced "Poot-che'-ne"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Are all of the following words misspelled: useage, chaufeur, auxilliary, picnicing, concensus? (*Yes.... No....*)

7. If you were to fly due south from Detroit, would you pass over any part of Cuba? (*Yes.... No....*)

8. Is the following sentence correct in every particular: "Detroit is as large, if not larger, than Los Angeles"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Was Absalom Solomon's son? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. The River Ob drains western Siberia and flows northward into the Gulf of Ob. May it properly be classed as the third largest river in the world? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Help Families to Move

A WOMAN who had had a good interior decorating business, but who found it becoming slack, hit upon a novel way of making some extra dollars. Knowing that many persons dislike to move and despair over the necessary packing, she got in touch with several real estate agents in her city.

"I will take entire charge of moving and settling any of your clients who want to hire me," she said. "My skill in packing will save time for the moving men, who charge by the hour. It will also save breakage and will prevent things getting mislaid during moving. And the fact that the family will get settled sooner in their new home will be helpful."

Although she charged only a small fee for her services, she found herself not only repaid for the time spent helping people move. In most cases, those moving into new homes desired advice in selecting new curtains and in arranging furniture. The extra business gained in this way gave her interior decorating business an extra boost, and soon she found that her income was taking an upturn.

K. S.

In Lighter Vein

Experience to Spare!

"I'm not quite certain about engaging you," said the prospective mistress to the applicant for a situation. "You don't seem to me to have had enough experience."

"Experience is it that's troublin' you? I should think that thirteen places in less than six months, same as I've had, would be experience enough!"—*El Paso World News.*

Chess vs. Bridge

"I believe chess is a more reputable game than bridge."

"In what way?"

"You play chess with two bishops, and bridge with four knaves."

So Sudden!

"I'm thinking of asking some girl to marry me. What do you think of the idea?"

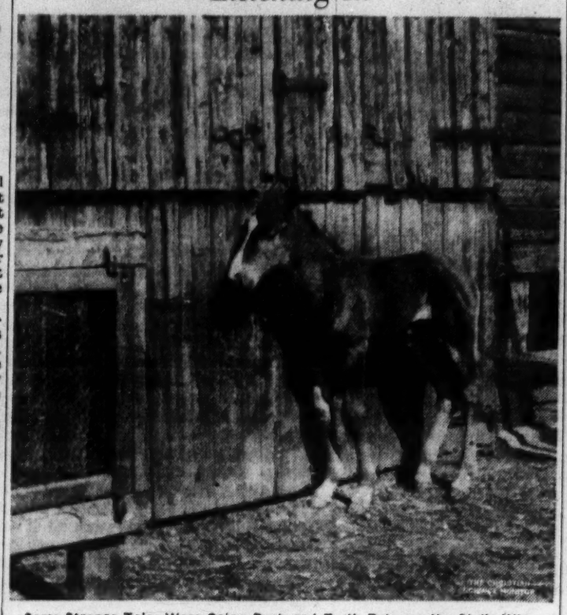
"It's a great idea, if you ask me."—*Malaya Tribune.*

Breezy Beast

"Isn't your horse winded?"

"Yes; he's a draft horse."

Listening In


Some Strange Tales Were Going Back and Forth Between the Stalls When T. C. Fletcher of Suffolk, Eng., Snapped This Picture for the Monitor Camera Club.

Quotation for Today

TROUBLE and perplexity drive us to prayer; and prayer driveth away trouble and perplexity.—MELANCHTHON.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: A camera that takes in 760 square miles at one shot has been built. Until now, Hollywood could photograph only an acre of dancing girls at a time.

Edmonton Journal: Another reason why Canadians may be glad they don't live in Australia—they never have to do their Christmas shopping during a heat wave.

Literary Digest: If Europe would only go in for baseball in a big way, as we do, it would have something to worry about all summer and get its mind off war.

Atlanta Constitution: A new du Pont explosive may be shot at, bored with hot irons and beaten with hammers without exploding. In fact, the ideal witness before a Senate committee.

Punch: It appears that the whydah, an African bird, often puts on weight in captivity. Getting whydah and whydah, as it were.

Boston Transcript: Utopia, an optimist says, is just around the corner. That place around the corner must be getting pretty crowded by now.

FACTS about the BIBLE

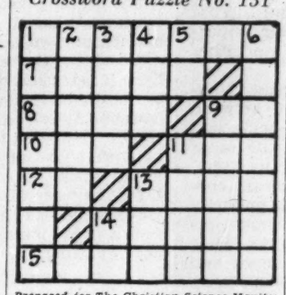
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Seleucia

SELEUCIA, which was situated in Syria (five miles to the north of the River Orontes), was in Biblical times a town of importance. Not only was it the seaport of the great city of Antioch, some 16 miles inland, but its natural position on the slopes of a mountain, together with the fortifications erected by Seleucus Nikator (who gave the city its name), combined to make it one of the strongest fortresses in Syria.

It was from Seleucia that Paul and Barnabas set sail for Cyprus at the commencement of what is generally known as Paul's First Missionary Journey (Acts 13:4); and though the town is not again explicitly mentioned in the New Testament, it is probable that the Apostle to the Gentiles revisited it. For instance, when we read that he "sailed for Antioch" (Acts 14:26), the natural implication is that he disembarked at its port, Seleucia—unless the vessel on which he had arrived was small enough to sail up the Orontes.

Crossword Puzzle No. 131



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Pertaining to the sea far from land
7—Sphere of action
8—Rave
9—Pronoun
10—Devoured
11—Land-measure
12—River in Italy
13—River in Germany
14—Salt-water
15—Handled

Down

1—Barrier
2—Muse of lyric poetry
3—Unaspirated
4—Emmet
5—A State (abbr.)
6—Furnished food
9—Girl's name
11—Entrance
13—Anglo-Saxon money
14—Exist

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

THE mother had paid her last cent for rent, expecting to receive more funds in a short time. Several days passed, however, and no money appeared. She and her daughter ate what was in the house; but at the end of a few days the supply was exhausted. Nevertheless they fought off discouragement and entertained a high expectancy of receiving their daily bread.

During the middle of the afternoon, the doorbell rang, and in walked a delivery boy with a box full to overflowing with groceries. The mother said: "This is not ours. We didn't order it."

"Your name and address is on the slip. And here is a note for you," explained the boy.

The note stated that a little forgotten friend—a Filipino boy whom the mother and daughter had befriended at one time—had taken it upon himself to get up a dinner, and had sent food for a banquet a day in advance. There was enough for several days—a chicken, vegetables, cans of soup, pineapple, cakes, and even such common things as bread, butter, and potatoes.

What They Say

Too Many Ideals

"The world today is suffering from an excess of headlong idealism."—*Henry I. Harriman.*

Rivalry Necessary

"Nothing worth while can be accomplished without opposition."—*Walter Damrosch.*

Two in One

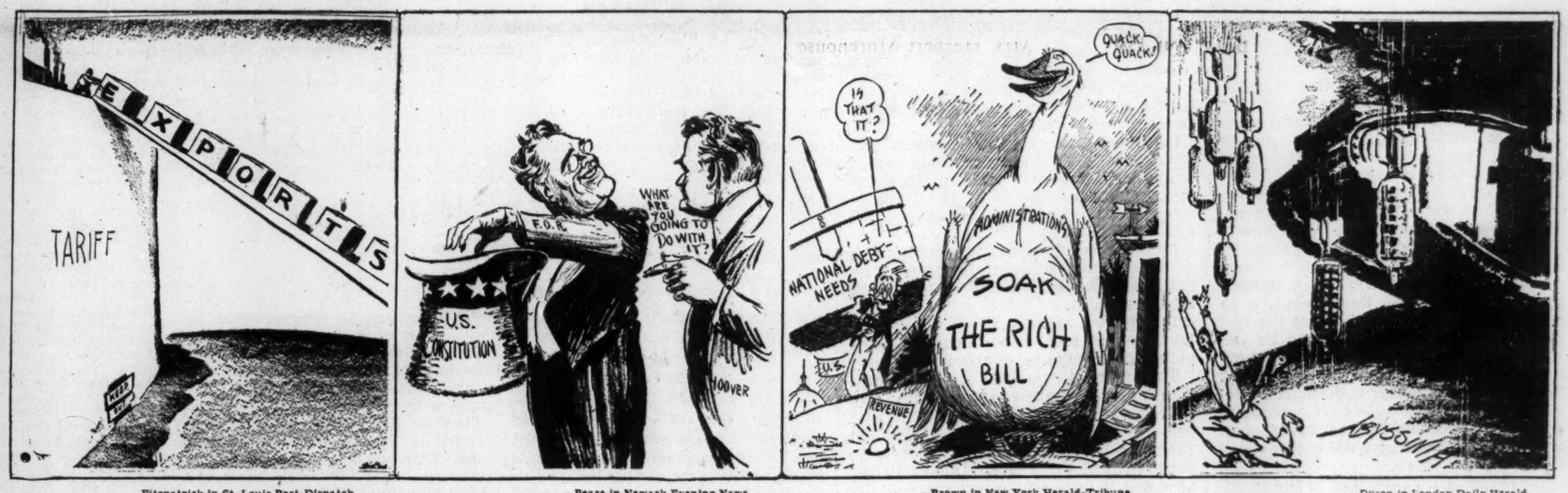
"Love of country does not conflict with the ideal of a world-state."—*J. B. Priestley.*

Bigness

"No man is small who does a small job in a great way."—*Louis Allis.*

"Many people who call themselves capitalists would starve were it not for labor."—*George F. Johnson.*

Cartoons of the Week



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
One of Our Quaint Ideas About Foreign Trade.

—Pease in Newark Evening News
Let's Know Now.

—Brown in New York Herald-Tribune
The Miniature Golden Egg.

—Dyson in London Daily Herald
"Look Out, Boys, Civilization Is Coming!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Chest*

By LE PELLEY

AS SOON AS MR. LANEY AND THE BOYS GO HOME, JAKE CLIMBS DOWN FROM THE ROCKS
SLIDING DOWN CAUTIOUSLY, JAKE USES THE STONE MARK AS A STEP!
HIS FOOT RELEASES A HIDDEN SPRING AND THE ROCK GIVES WAY, REVEALING AN OPENING
?
JAKE QUICKLY SCRAMBLES TO HIS FEET AND REACHES INTO THE CACHE—
HE FINDS A SMALL CHEST, STAINED WITH AGE, BUT WHEN HE OPENS IT HE IS DISGUSTED TO FIND THAT IT IS FILLED WITH LETTERS AND PAPERS
PHOOEY—LETTERS! WELL—HERE ARE A FEW GOLD TRINKETS, ANYWAY
I'LL TAKE THE HANDFUL OF JEWELRY AND LET THAT MAN AND HIS BOYS READ THE JOLLY LETTERS
THERE STILL SHOULD BE SOME MORE TO THIS—

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Excuse It, Please*

By CARMACK

Saw a man trying to get into our garage today—
"Why, the idea!" I said to myself as I made a rush for him—
And did I bark and tell him a thing or two—oh, Boy!
But I felt like two cents a few minutes later when he finally got the door open and took the lawn mower out and started mowing our lawn—
Well, there wasn't anything for me to do but wiggle my tail and beg his pardon, and I did it—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What Is True Neutrality?

THE neutrality legislation which has just been passed by the United States Senate, but halted in the House of Representatives, is important. But far more important is the underlying attitude of the American people and the behavior of the executive branch of the Government toward the crisis in Europe.

For, legislation or no, it is possible for the people and their Executive to act cooperatively or obstructively, peacefully or un-peacefully, neutrally or un-neutrally. The prime danger is that they will violate their neutrality without knowing they are doing so. No form of legislation would prevent that violation, for it rests upon emotions rather than legalism or munitions export.

The American people, like most of the other peoples of the world, want peace, stability and order. The peace seems to be threatened. What shall be done?

First, understand the nature of the conflict. It is now apparent that there are at least two conflicts involved in the Italo-Ethiopian affair. There is the aggression which Italy seems preparing to inflict upon Ethiopian sovereignty. That is one thing. But, possibly more important, are the imperial interests of other powers.

The American people are already emotionally aroused in the conflict between Italy and Ethiopia. Plans are being laid to convert what Baron Aloisi the other day is reported to have called "the front" into a news fiesta for American correspondents, cameramen, and publicity artists of all kinds. Some are honest reporters and some are mountebanks. They are now converging on Addis Ababa and Eritrea. Therefore we can anticipate no dearth of American interest and sympathy as the press and the picture-houses are crowded with colorful material.

Similarly, in 1914, American interest was whipped up in a war which speedily was accepted as a struggle to "save civilization." A large part of the nation became un-neutral in 1914, just as it is virtually un-neutral today.

There were principles involved in 1914, and there are principles involved today. But it is imperative to distinguish between the principles and the imperial interests of the various powers. Upon the principles, the United States may well become "involved." With the imperial interests, it should remain strictly aloof.

Therefore, it would seem that right American policy today is to indicate—as has already been done—the desire morally to support the League of Nations' efforts to preserve peace, and to call the obligations of the Pact of Paris sharply to the attention of the prospective belligerents. If the League powers ultimately come to the point of applying sanctions, the United States should indicate that it will not stand in their way. That is a matter of executive policy.

There are two methods of this negative co-operation. One is by applying an arms embargo against both sides. That is authorized by the resolution just passed by the Senate. It is not possible without legislation. The second method, favored perhaps by the State Department, is to apply the embargo only against the nation declared by the powers to be the aggressor, and to keep on feeding munitions and credits to the other belligerent side, the self-appointed policeman.

A majority of the Senate are opposed to the latter course, which they regard as an involvement. Their proposal of a mandatory embargo on all, however, places no positive obstacle in the way of the policing powers except that it may deprive them of needed materials. It does not run the risk of getting into a dispute over the freedom of the seas, but the powers might conceivably protest the American unwillingness to outfit their side.

Though the Executive cannot now stop arms shipments, he can refrain from pressing the issue of freedom of the seas. He can keep all obstacles from the path of the policing nations. He can maintain genuine neutrality just so long as the people themselves refrain from emotional commitments which extend beyond the broad fundamentals of peace and stability.

A Voteless City

RESIDENTS of Washington have long complained against the system which deprives them of a vote in national affairs. Their grievances in this respect are important enough, but there is another aspect of disadvantage in the peculiar form of government accorded to the District of Columbia. This is the fact that citizens there have no suffrage even in questions of their local or municipal government. This administration is supplied to them through committees of Congress and a governing commission.

The Washington Post recently marshalled the record of thirty-one bills passed by the current session of Congress in discharge of its stewardship as lawmaker for the District. Of these, the greater part were of the nature covered in the more trivial ordinances passed by a city council. Possibly the most important had to do with permitting intoxicating drinks to be mixed in the sight of the customer. Meanwhile the City of Washington is in most serious need of an airport compatible with its dignity as the national capital. It is in need of more adequate school facilities, restatement of its public utilities commission and other important legislation. Yet the residents of the District can do nothing about these important questions.

Much has been said about home rule for American cities: the national capital would be a good place to begin.

Those Cotton Loans

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration is being strongly urged to make additional cotton loans on a basis of 10 to 12 cents a pound. There is serious question whether such an advance can really be called a loan when the price of cotton is around 11 cents. It is fairly clear that what is proposed is not really a loan, but an indirect cotton purchase.

The 12-cent loans seemed doubtful enough in 1934. The one justification for them was the apparent likelihood that cotton prices had reached a bottom, and would rise from that point. They have not risen, but in the world market have continued to fall. Hence the United States Government has already on its hands, practically speaking, the equivalent of approximately half a normal year's crop in this commodity.

The pending legal tests against processing taxes make all the more uncertain the maintenance of a price approaching that at which the Government has made loans. Even if taxes and benefit payments should be continued it would be an open question whether American growers must not soon choose between a lower price and the loss of their share of the world markets. It would seem that the AAA should certainly be wary of loading up with a crop surplus such as the earlier Federal Farm Board was unmercifully criticized for accumulating.

True Building

IN MATTHEW we are told about a foolish man, "which built his house upon the sand: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it."

Each day with our every thought and act, we are building our house.

A millionaire had a poor friend, who was an architect. One day he called the architect to him and said, "I want you to build a house for me. Use the best material that money can buy. Do not bother me with any details. You draw the plans, buy the material and come to me only when you need money."

The architect gladly accepted the contract. He started work at once, but a tempting thought came. "Here is a great chance to make money." This thought took such complete possession of him that he lost sight of the perfect house which he was going to build.

He bought the cheapest material he could find. When the poorly built house was almost completed, one of his workmen said, "This house will fall and kill somebody," but the architect did not care. He was making money!

He presented the bills to the millionaire as for the most expensive material. The millionaire unquestioningly wrote a check for the amount.

Finally, the architect went to the millionaire and said, "Your house is completed and ready for your occupancy."

The millionaire replied, "My dear friend, I have always wanted to see you living in your ideal home. Although you little suspected it, you were building this house for yourself and it is a great pleasure to me to present this beautiful house to you as a gift. I hope to see you spend many happy years in it."

Whom had the architect cheated?

As we build our mental homes, it is well for us to remember that we are the ones who will live in them. Are our foundations going to be sand: greed, dishonesty, selfishness, hatred, envy, or laziness? Or the solid rock of love, truth, generosity, unselfishness, kindness, purity and activity? Do we want to live in a shack or a mansion?

Film Merchants and Venice

THE CHIEF importance of the International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art of Venice is not so much that the exhibition is international as that it is artistic.

International the ordinary cinema still is, even since the introduction of talkies; Russian, French, and German films delight the picture-goers of New York and London; popular American productions travel all over the world; and the premieres of certain well-known British films have been held in Paris.

The artistic element in the cinema, however, is not so clearly marked. An ambitious film is not like an intellectual play, or a poem, or a novel, all of which can be produced, in the economic sense, cheaply. Its cost runs into thousands of pounds. By comparison with the tables of profit and loss it is hardly to be expected that the artistic verdict of a few cinema critics will carry much weight.

But the artistic verdict of an international organization of world repute, like the Venice Exhibition, is, potentially at least, a different matter. Its annual prize is capable of making the reputation of a film, and so of affecting its world reception. In thus introducing, in an authoritative manner, the artistic as well as the financial criterion of success in respect of films, the exhibition is of first-rate social and aesthetic importance.

'Sugar in the Gourd'

Book News of the Day

OREGON is both setting and theme of a first novel by H. L. Davis called, after a line in an old song, HONEY IN THE HORN (New York: Harper. $2.50). It has won the $7500 Harper Prize.

Mr. Davis's assertion that he had hoped to include among his characters a representative of every calling known to Oregon during the homesteading period —1906-1908—but that space, time and consideration for his readers curtailed his ambitious endeavor seems an understatement. His pages teem with sheep owners, cattle raisers, herders, horse traders, toll-bridge tenders, sawmill workers, hop pickers, mountain men, sheriffs, storekeepers, real estate promoters, freighters, hay cutters, wheat threshers, scowmen, desperadoes and bushwhackers, old settlers, new settlers, Indians, half breeds—each a little biased by his own trade and strongly individualized in his own single bent, yet all enough alike to belong to the same family, and a not very agreeable one at that. It is surprising that a book with so many actors and such continual action can show so little real variety.

The story represents a central character engaged in a long series of adventures that provide encounters with a large number of persons. By means of that device Mr. Davis introduces his representatives of all, or almost all, the callings pursued in Oregon. The central character is Clay Calvert. From an early youth spent with a pair of desperadoes Clay pulled himself up by reason of more than ordinary stamina, sense of decency and an opportune ruthlessness to a more self-respecting existence. The climb took him to work for Uncle Preston Shiveley, whose sheep he saved in a flood, made him acquainted with Luce, a horse trader's daughter, united the two, separated them and brought them together again, took them with a party of newcomers into the territory opened for homesteaders, tempted them to settle down and finally set them on the open road again.

Along the journey were difficulties made by nature and by their fellow men; homicides, a lynching, demonstrations of a large number of uncivilized traits and tendencies on the part of that portion of Oregon's population to which the story introduces us, and endless talk. Chiefly the contents of the narrative consist of the long-winded, racy, pungent conversation of men. It is a man's book.

The style makes one think a little of Bret Harte, much more of Mark Twain, and in its episodes, anecdotes and exaggerations has more than a suggestion of Paul Bunyanism—all touched up by Mr. Davis's puckish hand. It is one of the books that sound as if the writers had put into them everything they had ever heard or thought of—and there have been several of that kind written in recent years. The result in this case is a kind of folk-history of Oregon—or perhaps more correctly, a series of folktales.

W. K. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Mantle of the King's Jester

By Frank L. Perrin

AGAIN the popularly bestowed mantle has been laid down by that homely philosopher who succeeded to the title of King's Jester in a land where there are no kings. It is not given to those once thus adorned and designated to nominate one to carry on in his stead. The title is honorary—the niche none too easy to fill. Yet there has been, within the recollection of those who have smiled with Will Rogers at his unadorned observations touching the ways of the great and the near great, a long succession of those who have clothed a penetrating and revealing philosophy in the garb of humor and quaintness.

Through the years of their activity it has been my good fortune to be able to observe and sympathetically appraise the work of many of those who, as journalists, as occasional actors, and as writers of books have inscribed their names in bright and enduring letters in the world's little hall of fame. I have discovered that none of those who became outstanding, or great, or famous, achieved success by accident or by any other way than that which was prescribed by the texts in the copybooks we so diligently used in our early school days. I believe there is no other road to success.

* * *

Perhaps it should be realized that it would hardly be expected that all of us, even by long and diligent study of the copybook texts, may become humorists, or philosophers, or pretenders for the post of official jester. It has been said that poets are born, not made. If this is the case, the same may be said of humorists. As we survey the long list of those who have achieved some fame in that field of endeavor and usefulness we realize that the jester who gains and holds the attention and respect of his audience is one who combines with humor more than a modicum of sound philosophy, the whole seasoned with an unobtrusive charity and a scantily concealed love for his fellows.

Unless or until one finds a way to the hearts of those he meets along the way he goes unnoticed, unhonored and unmourned from his first day until his last. There must be, as an accompaniment to any worth-while achievement, the desire and willingness to reach out and touch, at least metaphorically, the hand of one's brother man. You who have laughed with Will Rogers and his contemporaries, and with those of a slightly older school—with Bill Nye, with George Ade and Mark Twain, with Josh Billings, M. Quad, and "Mr. Dooley," and all the others, or who have smiled and shed a tear with James Whitcomb Riley and Edgar Guest, easily accord to them a place of distinction apart from and quite definitely removed from the jokesmiths and purveyors of mere witticisms. They discovered, while some of the others missed, the open and clearly marked pathway into the inner sanctums which we all reserve for the things and people we love.

* * *

We of the everyday world have need, now and always, of this appealing philosophy. Today, if one may judge without too intimate a knowledge of all that is going on, many who are seeking diversion and entertainment are finding it in places and in ways that would have put to shame the purveyors of ribaldry in the days of ancient Babylon. There has been created, only to be fed, an appetite for the salacious, the debasing and the revolting. Those who, as censors or as apologists, condone these public displays which are an affront to decency, do so upon the indefensible theory that those of the public who would be offended know the character of such offerings and are able to shun them if they choose.

But that argument is specious. Aside from the regrettable fact that the influence of the unsavory and reprehensible is being more and more definitely felt in so-called moral places of amusement, it is realized that constantly the patrons of the vicious resorts are being augmented by the young of both sexes who are lured there by something they want to explore.

It may be that even the more conservative and thoughtful people of the world have gradually deserted the study lamp and the family reading circle which once held a distinct charm for all of us. Perhaps those who captured and held our interest in the days of the "Burlington Hawkeye," the "Danbury News" and the "Laramie Boomerang" would write for fewer now than in their day. But I hope not. There are still so many experiences in our busy lives which need to be smiled away or forgotten. Let us indulge the brief paraphrase which would remind us that one touch of humor makes the whole world kin.

Decidedly Off Key

Another View of "Share the Wealth"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter from Lucia Ames Mead, defending the President's "share the wealth" ideas, sets forth the viewpont of many who hope to come in on the "receiving end" in such proposed programs, and deals in statements of a general nature which will not bear close scrutiny.

First, even if we admit that "British taxation of wealth and incomes far exceeds ours," what of it? Britain also recognizes a union of church and state; but these facts do not solve any American problems.

Your correspondent avers: "There is a huge amount of wealth here, due to appropriation of nature's bounty in oils and minerals, and properly called 'unearned increment.' This also applies to wealth created by the public's efforts." And: "Sharp distinction should be made between the wealth of Rockefeller, Astor, Mellon, Insull, and that of Ford or Edison, who have tried to give a *quid pro quo*."

Some of us might find it difficult to drive one of Mr. Ford's *quid pro quos* very far if it were not for the system of *quid pro quos* that Mr. Rockefeller has strung across the country to enable us to fill our gas tanks.

I submit that practically all wealth is produced by exploiting "nature's bounties." Talent, intellect, inventiveness, skill, beauty, are nature's bounties, just as surely as are oils, furs, ores and water power. Then why make "sharp distinction"?

The writer defines "unearned increment" as wealth obtained by the exploitation of nature's bounties—meaning only nature's material bounties, such as oils, ores, etc., and not inventiveness, skill, patience, etc. Also, unearned increment is "that which is created by the public's efforts." By the latter, I presume that she means money obtained by the hiring of labor. In all this there seems to be a rather hazy idea of what constitutes wealth. Oils, ores, hidden in the ground, are not wealth; water power going to waste is not wealth, any more than is the lightning flashing from a cloud. These things become wealth only after they have been captured and made available for human use. Ultimately, wealth consists of things, rather than money. If money could not buy things, who would want it?

Now, regarding the exploitation of nature's bounties—including oils, ores, power, and labor: A very conservative estimate has it that at least 60 per cent of the companies organized to develop these bounties fail completely, with all the money loss, disappointment, waste of time and energy and discouragement that such failure entails. Industrial history of every year is strewn with the wreckage of these enterprises. In order to develop a project and establish it upon a paying basis, a price must be paid—a price of money, hazard, skill, and endless patience. "Nature's bounty" must be harvested and refined before it becomes wealth. And it is not wealth until it has been made available for use.

The idle bystander, who declines to share in the hazards and expense of an enterprise, but waits until it has reached a productive status, has no right to step in at this stage and demand a "large share" of the profits, merely because some theorist has assured him that "it rightfully belongs to him." The workman who, instead of investing his wages in the business and thus sharing the risk of failure or loss, prefers the sure returns of wages in hand, certainly has no rightful claim to an additional share in the final profits upon the ground that his remunerated labor contributed to the success of the project. Thus the statement of your correspondent that "All wealth is the product of many minds and hands," when considered as an argument, becomes just another of those "glittering generalities" which our Socialist friends are so fond of using to stun the intellect.

When the correspondent writes that the thing that is desired by "honest patriots" today is "freedom to enjoy a large share of unearned riches which properly belong to them," perhaps she is not admitting that these "honest patriots" desire to share wealth that they have not earned. Perhaps she meant the "unearned" to apply only to the property of the other fellow. Nevertheless, the statement seems to suggest that the proposal to despoil the rich and divide the loot among the despoilers is not a proposal that originates in wholly altruistic motives. One cannot help wondering what would be the attitude of these "honest patriots" if the positions were reversed; if somebody else were purposing to rob them and share the proceeds among themselves. Let us remember that the rich, despicable though they may be, still have their rights, and we honest patriots should not make their lot any harder to bear than it is already.

ERNEST S. SAFFORD

Denver, Colo.

"Beating Back to Independence"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his article, "Beating Back to Independence," Mr. Frank L. Perrin appears unhappy under conditions which have induced a migration of money-market riggers and gamblers in general from this country to England, and sighs for the good old Eldorado of Tea Pot Domes and Muscle Shoals when America was governed by Pierpont Morgan and the magistracy of New York City was presided over by a colorful racketeer.

The same issue of the Monitor reports a move on the part of the housewives of Los Angeles to fight high prices. Why didn't the Monitor take this opportunity to tell these ladies that low prices mean low wages, low stipends, low everything except for high finance? Isn't it about time that the Monitor did something to dissipate the old delusion that it's heaven ordained that money should be scarce and to show up the aim of the money monopolist to turn the whole world into a donkey chasing a golden carrot?

The same issue continues the series of childish cartoons not at all funny and with no appeal except to literal and legalistic naïveté. Is the Constitution a Sphinx? Why only the other day it could be violated by drinking a glass of beer! And if constitutions had been respected in the 1770's, America today would be a British colony! Whatever President Roosevelt has done or has not done, he has ridden rough shod over a Constitution of verbal idealism and practical materialism where the producers of wealth lived near starvation and the gamblers in this wealth made fortunes.

Picking holes in a good cause to justify refusal to support it is an exceptional activity in contrast with the characteristic laziness of the human mind. High finance represents polite and often religious smuggling. Why should President Roosevelt in his endeavors to abolish anomalies be embarrassed by Monitor cartoonists when the injunction of its Founder was "Level wealth with honesty" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures")?

DAVID P. THOMPSON

Dorset, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

A Bit of Balance

By Courtland Holdom

SAN FRANCISCO

OFFICES call us back to work, so we can spare only a few hurried moments in friendly argument, otherwise there would be little to differentiate those of us who gather 'round the platform at the conclusion of our weekly luncheon from the vehement gentlemen of leisure who spend much of the day in conversation over at Union Square.

Even at that, I sometimes feel, waiting offices make us only a little less drastic in our views: but just as I am about fed up with free speech and ready to leave the seething cauldron of hasty discontent, some flash of good sense and calm judgment justifies the candor with which some of us have been expressing ourselves.

* * *

The other day one of these voluntary debaters rushed forward for the real fun of the noon hour as 99 per cent of the members filed out and the announcer told the radio audience that it was all over. It was the Captain, and he was, as usual, rather bothered.

Seizing one of the reporters by both shoulders, he almost shouted:

"Did you hear what that man said, Sol? 'Anglo-Saxon heritage . . .' 'Anglo-Saxon institutions . . .' 'Anglo-Saxon civilization!' Do you qualify under that? I know I don't!" and his Celtic eyes smiled despite themselves. "Why are we listening to a hireling like that, anyway? Fascism, that's what it is: Fascism!"

* * *

Now the speaker, it seemed to me, had scored rather well a few of his points. Granting his partisan approach to the subject, he had presented a lucid enough picture of the mental processes undergone by many a substantial businessman. There may have been propaganda in his references to "Good Old Days" but he merited attention if only for such a pertinent paragraph as this:

"In essence, the New Deal has made this proposition to the American people: 'You are tired and weary after a long and difficult struggle. What you want is not the right to seek your own security in your own way, but a guarantee of security. We can arrange that guarantee, if you will give up certain civil and social rights and traditions and interests. We will then be able to take from your shoulders the burdens that your Anglo-Saxon forbears fought for the right to bear.'"

He had spoken, too, with easy and friendly depreciation of current rumors and congressional investigations concerning the alleged predatory tendencies of American business, and asked where else on earth could a man find so general and fair a sharing of wealth among all as in the United States. And he called upon businessmen, as the natural leaders of society, to assume their rightful positions in leading America out of the morass.

* * *

After all this, it was not surprising that a majority of those who surged about the speaker were New Dealers bent on rebuttal. But champions of the speaker were there, too.

I was just turning away from their partisan expressions, when someone mentioned "that affair at Santa Rosa," and a silence fell on all. None present was proud of the manner in which grower-picker disputes were being handled in the fruit orchards. But after a moment the club's secretary offered this explanation:

"Put yourself in the position of the fruit rancher. He has a big investment in his crop, and it is just due to be picked. If it is harvested well and in time, he can pay the installment on his mortgage, get a new car and buy his wife some new dresses. If it is not, he may lose his home. A few outside organizers come along, and persuade his men that the wages he wants to pay—which he claims are all he can pay—are insufficient, and they refuse at the critical moment to work.

"On the other hand, consider the case of the pickers. They have the right to advance their economic status as best they can. The Constitution guarantees them freedom of assemblage and freedom of speech. Their fight to organize cannot legally be curtailed. They have been, or claim they have been, miserably paid and sometimes badly sheltered in the past.

"There you have two opposing points of view coming smack into head-on collision. It's no wonder there is occasional violence. And the same thing is going on, in greater or less degree, all over the country, in many walks of life."

It was the voice of sanity and tolerance, and we went our ways with less of partisan bitterness.

Mirror of Opinion

A New Departure

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga., although founded for the education of men, awarded all its honorary degrees this year to women who have achieved distinction in various fields of endeavor. Thirteen were given this honor. Action of the college represents an entirely new departure, but one that will be commended.

Since the day when they were given equality with men in the field of education, business and industry, women have shown that they possess qualities of the highest standard and that they are able to compete with men in practically all lines of effort. The roster of great women in America probably contains more names than that of any other country.—*Utica (N. Y.) Daily Press.*